ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,083—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th Feb.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th	February 21st	March 7th.
March 21st	April 4th	April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 5th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th February, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 8th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,030 tons, on the 9th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ½ and ¼ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY,
Church Gate Street.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

SPIRITS
IN
JARS
OR
CASKS.

TREACHER
& Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
BYCULLA.
POONA.

WHISKIES.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT	per gal.	12	4	13	12
Do. do. in Casks of about 8 gals.	per gal.	12	0	13	8
TREACHER'S FINE OLD GLENLIVET 8 gals.	per gal.	11	12	13	4
Do. in Casks of about 8 gals	per gal.	11	8	13	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEURS Whisky.	per gal.	15	0	16	12
Do. in Casks of about 8 gals	per gal.	14	8	16	4
TREACHER'S OLD IRISH	per gal.	11	12	13	4
Do. in Casks of about 8 gals	per gal.	11	8	13	0

GINS.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S DRY Unsweetened	per gal.	12	8	14	0
Do. in small Casks of about 8 gals	per gal.	12	0	13	8
TREACHER'S LONDON OLD TOM	per gal.	10	12	12	2
Do. in small Casks of about 8 gals	per gal.	10	8	11	12

Jars, Taps and Casks charged extra.

ORTHOGRAPH HAND CAMERA.

CARRIES 12 Plates 4¼ by 3¼; changed by moving a side Lever; has Time and Instantaneous Shutter, set of Diaphragms, two Finders, Spirit Level, and Automatic Indicator. Strongly constructed in Mahogany, covered with Leather, and furnished with Handle.

Size, 8¼ by 6¼ by 4; Weight, filled with Plates, 3lb. 12oz.

PRICE: RS. 50.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

THE BEST GOODS— "GENTS' DRESS" ALL —TEXTURES.

THE BEST VALUE— —DRESS SUITS.—FROM 74-6— TASTE,—
—VISITING SUITS.— 67-0— FIT, AND
THE BEST CHOICE— —LOUNGE SUITS.— 35-0— FINISH.

OUR "SPECIALITE."—RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE FIRM FOR "NEW GOODS."} BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

RIDING BREECHES.

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As.
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	(
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE"
DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs.	a.
THE GENUINE OXFORD MATT	10	8
FINE CHECK CASHMERES	15	8
HEAVY CHECK FLANNELS	16	8
CAMEL HAIR MIXTURES	18	8
FANCY TWEEDS IN GREAT VARIETY	18	8
VICUNAS, CASHMERES, AND OTHER FINE GOODS	25	0
HEAVY TWEEDS FOR ENGLISH WEAR	28	8

MEASURES REQUIRED:—CHEST, AND HEIGHT.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS. For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints, Price As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS. Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats Mother Swants Syrup, &c. Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Leaurel Oil

AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid. Bombay.

The Cream of "Scotch Whiskies," having a very Large Sale. "FERRINTOSH" Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome Aossesses delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY AT THE PRICE IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. }PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE Should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted, constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NATURE'S CROWN.

THE value of a good growth of Hair, both as a protection and as an ornament, cannot be overestimated by anyone; but how few, except the bald who have it not, sufficiently appreciate this fact to be careful about what they have!

A GOOD CROP OF HAIR

Is a sure sign of good health, and *vice versa*. Attention to the laws of health will secure good hair.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Those who have good hair should preserve it to the best of their ability. It is no use flying to quack nostrums when the hair begins to fall off. Indeed, these should be avoided at all times as they do more harm than good.

THE KEY-NOTE

To success in life lies in the maxim: "Keep your head cool."

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE,

By its peculiar properties, ensures this satisfactory condition, cooling the scalp, driving the blood with increased vigour to the brain, where it stimulates the brain cells, and produces that feeling of fitness so much prized by all brain-workers.

IN ADDITION

To its cooling properties, this invaluable preparation leaves on the hair a thin impregnation of oil, just sufficient to replace the oil removed by washing, and not enough to mat or cloy the hair, or cause any unpleasantness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.
31st January, 1894.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 5th and 7th FEBRUARY 1894. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under:—

2 Months at 4½ per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.

Full particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

NOTICE TO COTTON SPINNERS, AND OTHERS.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain Firms are offering Steel Card Clothing and calling it "PLOUGH-GROUND," we beg to give notice that, we, the INVENTORS and PATENTEES, along with the Licensees named below, are the only Firms who make this class of Card Clothing.

LICENSEES:

JOHN WHITELEY & SONS, Ld., Brunswick Mills, Halifax, England.

JOSEPH SKYES BROS, Ld., Card Makers, Lindley; Near HUDDERSFIELD, England.

WILSON & INGHAM, Card Factory, Liversedge, Yorkshire, England.

HORSFALL & BICKHAM, Bridgewater Works, Pendleton, Manchester, England.

PATENTEES:

ASHWORTH BROS.,
Moss Brooks Works, Collyhurst, MANCHESTER, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 55.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (local time) on each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles.	Estimated Requirements Per Year.	Date of Invitation of Tenders.
For one and five Years, Commencing from 1st April, 1894—		
Soft Soap ...lb	10500	19th Feb., 1894.
Shoes, Hobnailed for Natives ...Pairs.	1179	do.
Belts, Leather	1179	do.
Bed Straps Leather	5000	do.
For one and three Years Commencing from 1st April, 1894—		
Tubs, Iron, Galvanized with lids	810	23rd Feb., 1894.
Tubs, Iron, Galvanized without lids	710	do.
Tubs, Galvanized Iron, with two tin pots attached to each tub by chains	30	do.
Tubs Iron Galvanized with hinged lids	10	do.
Puggries Khaki	1144	do.
Puggries, Khaki, with red borders	35	do.
Latrine Paper ...Qrs.	25,700	do.
Pottery Ware	(as provided for in the Schedule.)	26th Feb., 1894.
Putties Khaki ...Pairs.	1228	do.
Putties blue ...Pairs.	351	do.

JOHN HIBBERT, COLONEL,
Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR...........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
The Gorgeous New Pantomime,
"THE QUEEN OF HEARTS."

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
"THE COLLEEN BAWN."

FRIDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND VARIETIES.

SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY,
"THE STREETS OF LONDON."

SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
LAST
GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
(By Numerous Requests)
For the Convenience of Schools, Families and Children,
The Beautiful Burlesque,
ALI BABA, Or THE FORTY THIEVES.
Doors Open on this Occasion at 1 o'clock. Commencing at 1-30 P.M.
Children, Servants and Schools, HALF-PRICE
To All Parts of the Theatre. T. EMPSON, Manager.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ART EXHIBITION

Will be Opened by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
On FIRDAY NEXT, at 5 P.M.
And will be OPEN DAILY
from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.
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Children, Half-price.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily New Madras.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

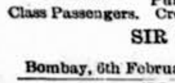
OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are now consumed to the extent of 2,500,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, i.e., those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame	3,230	17th Feb.
"CITY OF KHIOS"	T. Macpherson	3,246	17th Mar.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th February, 1894.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of Bombay Arsenal up to 12 noon on 1st March, 1894, for the Supply of SOAP YELLOW BEST to the Arsenals and Corps in the Bombay Circle, from 1st April, 1894, up to the 31st March, 1895.

II.—Printed forms of "List of Schedules" of the Soap (more or less) for the Supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this Office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted), from 12th February to 27th instant, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (on Saturdays till 1 P.M. only). The term "more" includes the Supply of Soap if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this Office at the rate of one Rupee for each Set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office, at 12 o'clock Noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1894. Parties Tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1894, for Paving Footpaths and Laying Water Tables, Kerbings and Set-Stone Paving at Parel Road, near Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification &c., may on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th February, 1894.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of PRAGJI PURSHOTUM, JETHABHOY PURSHOTUM, BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUM, DHARAMSI JETHA and NAROTUM RAMJI, who traded together in Partnership under the name of DHARAMSI JETHA and COMPANY, as General Merchants and Commission Agents at Bombay; at Calicut in the name of BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUM; and at Kurrachi in the name of PURSHOTUM CHATURBHOOJ, Hindu Inhabitants of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that JETHAMUL MATHURADAS, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth Day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, he has, why the order made in this matter on the Twentieth day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor, Jethamul Mathuradas, that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said Twentieth day of January, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged, as far as the said Insolvent, Dharamsi Jetha, is concerned—Dated this 31st day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of February, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and of the MIDLAND PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

GANESH SHRIKRISHNA KHAPARDE......Petitioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the Winding Up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 3rd day of February, 1894, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Farran by the abovenamed Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde, a Shareholder of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the said Honorable Mr. Justice Farran or such other Judge of this Honorable Court as may be sitting at the time in Chambers on the 1st day of March, 1894; and any Creditor, Agent, Director or Contributory of the said Company, desirous of opposing the making of an order for the Winding Up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor, Agent, Director, or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the Undersigned, on applying to them for the same at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner abovenamed.
Bombay, 6th February, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND VALUABLE BOOK IN THE WORLD.

BY
JOHN HERN,
Professor of Hygiene and Massotheraphy.
His Great NO MEDICINE Remedy
FOR ALL DISEASES.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY EVER MADE.

IT will positively cure with surprising rapidity CONSUMPTION, Rheumatics, Elephantiasis, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, all Kidney or Urinary trouble, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Lung and Chest Complaints, Cough, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Biliousness, Headaches, Fevers, Ague, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Piles, inward or outward, the severest cases, Cattarh in head, chronic or otherwise Palpitation, Sea-sickness or during pregnancy, Nervous and General Debility, Insomnia (Sleeplessness), and all women's complaints and children's diseases. It strikes at the seat or root of all diseases, and removes the cause as if by magic. It has restored to health thousands pronounced to be incurable cases. Over thirty thousand Testimonials. A large sheet posted to any address. Only the one first outlay is required. No remedy in the world to equal it. No fear of death from cholera with this. The cholera germs cannot thrive in you. They are killed at once. The whole remedy is fully unfolded and explained in a beautifully bound book of 334 large pages. The most valuable book in the world (except the Bible). Mrs. and Mr. John Hern have been over sixteen years practising and studying the cure of Diseases without Medicine.

They have been the means of restoring great numbers of hopeless pronounced incurable cases. The secret of other said-to-be great remedies is not divulged by the discoverers; but as mine and Dr. Hall's are fully divulged and explained in my book and his pamphlet, we must require purchasers to pledge themselves to keep the secret within their own family household. DR. WILFORD HALL'S WONDERFUL HEALTH PAMPHLET can be purchased from me separate from my book at Rs. 6; but should they send for my book afterwards, Rs. 16 will be charged for it without the supply of second pamphlet as no such value for the money charged can be bought in the world. It contains the most valuable information in the world for curing all diseases. It is no untruth to say that it is worth over a hundred times value of Dr. Hall's pamphlet or any other book or pamphlet on earth, dealing with disease and health. From the information it contains, the most enfeebled old or young can obtain health, vital energy, and longevity. It takes directly hold of the very worst cases of disease and removes them.

No drugs or medicine used. No more doctors' bills to pay. Confirmed, hopeless, suffering invalids with this book can entertain the highest hope of a speedy restoration to health. My book gives complete information how to cure all diseases without using at all Dr. Hall's great discovery and remedy. I have added to Dr. Hall's Pamphlet a most valuable appendix and preface written and copyrighted by myself over a year ago. This information I found absolutely necessary for the proper carrying out of the system of treatment. Before I added this I was flooded with letters of inquiry for further information—some asking about a dozen questions. See 4 columns of testimonials published: "Englishman," 30th March; "Statesman," 31st March. My Book also contains Dr. Forest's Great Hygienic Remedy, also Dr. Trall's Great No Medicine remedy; also Dr. Geo. Lade's Great No Medicine remedy; also Dr. Allison's Great No Medicine remedy; also the celebrated Dr. Baillie's No Medicine remedy; also Dr. Arnott's No Medicine remedy; also Dr. Burne's No Medicine remedy; and many other celebrated Hygiene Professors.

PLEDGE OF HONOUR.

I hereby pledge my word and honour not to show the book that I am to receive from John Hern or to reveal its contents to anyone, nor will I allow it to be seen by any person except the members of my own family, from each of whom a promise shall be exacted not to reveal the contents of the book to others. The members of my family shall only consist of my blood relatives, residing permanently together with me as one household, and not my married children, brothers and sisters living apart from me, or father or mother, if I am married and residing apart from them.

Signed this day of 18
Address P. O.
One witness.

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"Keep it by you so that you can cut out the pledge and send for the book when you make up your mind if you cannot do so at once, which if you only knew its value, you would not delay."

JOHN HERN,
9, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Wilford Hall's complete Health Pamphlet is bound up with my Book.

[The following unsolicited testimonal is from the pen of G. W. N. Yost, the inventor of the three leading type-writers of the world, namely, the Remington, the Caligraph, and the New Yost. Of these three there have been more than 150,000 machines sold, while of all others less than 50,000. We have no little pride in receiving such an endorsement from such a man with such a brain.—EDITOR.]

"Dear Dr. Hall,—I am greatly interested in the work you are doing to establish the revolutionary Philosophy of Substantialism of which you are the founder; but especially am I personally interested in your system of treating disease without medicine. I am a living monument to the value of your wonderful discovery, having been a subject of its benefits for several months past. There is no sort of comparison between my present exuberant state of health and the miserable condition in which [illegible] "Health Pamphlet" found me less than a [illegible] frankly declare to you and to the whole [illegible] if any man should offer me a certified [illegible] for dol 5,000 on condition that I should cease to use your drugless remedy, I should unhesitatingly spurn such an offer as not worthy of a moment's consideration. * * *

'I can never express in words the debt of gratitude I owe you for the revelation of that little book, as I confidently expect, under its instructions, to live many years longer and that my working capacity will be more than doubled.

"I remain your friend and admirer,
71, Broadway, New York. "G. W. N. YOST."

Rev. Wayland Johnson, LL.D., Pastor of the Baptist Church at Newtown, writes January 21:—

Dear Sir,—Several months ago I began to use your health treatment. At that time I was utterly broken down in health. I was unfit for any work that required close application and a clear head. For years I had been tormented with the most persistent dyspepsia so that I could hardly eat anything without suffering great discomfort, and could eat nothing in sufficient quantities to give me proper nutrition. I suffered constantly from nervous prostration, and had frequent attacks of vertigo. My sleep was unrefreshing, and always insufficient. For a dozen years I had not averaged three hours' sleep a night. My mind had lost its grip and I had no pleasure in books or thought. I had tried a numberless variety of remedies, and received only temporary relief from any. Since I have given your treatment fair trial I can most heartily say that not only does its theory perfectly satisfy my reason, but its actual use has wholly changed my condition. I am enjoying life and work, and all the whole gloom and despondency are gone. I am almost wholly free from all stomach troubles, get sufficient refreshing sleep, find my mind clear and vigorous, and feel all the freshness that makes life worth living.—Very sincerely,

WAYLAND JOHNSON.

Waterville, January 1, 1892.

Dear Dr.—Nearly three years ago I lost a son from that dread disease, consumption, and last spring, when I obtained your Health Pamphlet, his brother was going the same way, and the doctors had given him up, only administering morphine. He felt such relief from your treatment the first time, that we at once dispensed with the morphine, and he has not taken a drop of medicine since, and is well and hearty to-day. I felt that if I had known before of your wonderful and ever-to-be-praised treatment, my other dear son would be living now.—Yours truly,

JESSIE G. SIMS, P.M.

Rev. W. P. Hall (no relative of Dr. Hall), at Point Peninsula, N. Y., writes:—

DR. HALL.

"Dear Sir,—I have just answered a letter from Utah Territory. A friend wished to know if my testimonial was given correctly in the MICROCOSM. I answered yes; that it was true to the letter, and that my endorsement was nowhere nearly as strong as I could now truthfully make it. I told him that your treatment had cured me of rheumatism, kidney disease, catarrh and other complications of disease, so that from crutches and helplessness, I am now as well and free from disease as 20 years ago. I have already received and answered more than 60 letters from all parts of the country, re-affirming the truth of my testimonial, and I will gladly answer one hundred times sixty if thereby I can induce sufferers to try your treatment, as I declare before God my unfaltering conviction, both from my own experience and observation in numerous cases, that your discovery, if properly used and persevered in, will cure any form of curable illness that flesh is heir to. I am ready now to proclaim to all men unreservedly that your treatment, as set forth in your Health Pamphlet, and without drugs of any kind, is the healing balm for the afflicted, that is, capable to supplying health to every suffering son and daughter of Adam. Let me know how I can serve you, and command me freely.—Your friend gratefully.

W. P. HALL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER & CO.'S BICYCLES.—Large Stock at ADDISON and Co.'s Madras Cycle Stores. Ask for Free Delivery Prices.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOROTHY DENTIFRICE.—An IDEAL TOOTH POWDER. Makes the Teeth Pearly White. Recommended by Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, &c. Per Packet, As 4, 8, and Re. 1. Sole Agents in Bombay:—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street. Discount to Trade.

6 LARGE AUSTRALIAN MULES will be SOLD by Public Auction, to the Highest Bidder, at TO-DAY'S AUCTION, at the Government Remount Stables, Churney Road.

ON VIEW.—Valuable Garden at "NORTH-WALD," Malabar Hill (late Col. Gerald Martin's House), TO BE SOLD on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 7-30 A.M.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, by a EUROPEAN FIRM, an Intelligent and Experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Native preferred. Apply "ASIATIC," care of this Paper.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MAJOLICA FLOWERPOTS.—Just Unpacked, a large Selection of very pretty Majolica Flowerpots, from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 10.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

OFFICER'S WIFE, GOING HOME in March or April, would be glad of a CHILD, between 3 and 5, to bring up as Companion to her little Boy of 3. Only One will be taken. No other Children in the Family. Apply "CHILD," care of this Paper.

A and B. McKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. Rs. 28 per Dozen. May be obtained from THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD., Fort. Sub-Agent:—JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BELLY BACON, on Cut, 13 Annas per lb. Double Gloster Cheese, on Cut, 14 Annas per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

JUNIOR FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT, for marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Mats, Rs. 2-8 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickson and Co., London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who possesses the Highest References, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in either FRENCH or GERMAN. Terms Moderate. Apply to "LEO," care of this Office.

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MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES, Satin Wood Backs, good White Bristles, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 5-8 per Pair, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FANCY GOODS FOR FURNISHING BUNGALOWS—Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Art Porcelain, Table Ornaments, Table Covers, Curtains, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Services, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, and 17, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription [illegible] a 1 per year.

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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
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DRY IMPERIAL, 1884.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints................ „ 77
USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price,
As supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 50
Per case of 2 doz. Pints .... „ 54
Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

SELLING AWAY CHEAP.

ON SALE, consignment, very Rich Hand-made PERSIAN VELVET CARPETS of best Indian make, various sizes and Patterns. Apply

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21, Hummum Street, Fort.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principle. Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct.
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0.
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ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free*.
CHOICE BULBS.
Largest Stock in India. In Collections,
"A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 93 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0;
"C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0; "D" 43 Bulbs, Rs. 5.
Packing, but NOT Carriage free.
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"PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS," Rs. 5-0 and 3-8.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE *gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.*

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP...........Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.
Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

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Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

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of every description for
HAND OR STAND
With all the latest Improvements.
"Meagher's," "Acme," "Facile," "Twin Lens Ideal," "Key," "Frena," "Eclipse," "Kodak," and "Stereoscopic."

LENSES,
DALLMEYER'S RECTILINEAR AND LANDSCAPE.
ROSS' CONCENTRIC and SYMMETRICAL,
VOIGTLANDER'S
RAPID and WIDE ANGLE
EURYSCOPES.
WATSON'S RECTILINEAR.
DRY PLATES AND FILMS,
Sandell, Ilford, Wratten and Wamwrights, Carbutt's and Fitch's.
SENSITIVE PAPERS,
"Solio," "P. O. Paper," "Nikko," "Platinotype" and "Albumenized."

Developers, Chemicals, Dishes, Lamps, Printing Frames, Plate and Print Washers, Burnishers Backgrounds, Photo. Annuals for 1894, and every requisite for Photographers, both Professional and Amateur.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible] Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,137½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 00	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 900
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	80	26[illegible]
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
Greul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	107½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	205
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	275 1,290
English Press and Manfg	400	250	—		120
Fort	615	2,500	2,50	Rs. 80	1,125
French	300	500	all	Nil	440
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	400
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	[illegible]
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	221
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	509	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220 215
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	980

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	460
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	46
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	1'0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,085
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	775
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	580
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	575
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	400
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	6,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	335
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	475
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	670
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	275
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		120
ewraz Balco.	1,000	1,[illegible]	,000	35	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	775
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,550
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,915
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	137
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,355
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	445
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	560
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	--	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4[illegible]
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,650
Do, New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,170
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,125
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
eyer&Co., Ld.	.500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	7,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6[illegible]
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	all	5	19½
			100 25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 26-12
China Leaf	„ 25-10 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„ 26-2
Do. do. new	„ 26 0
Australia do.	„ 26-4
Bombay do.	„ 26- 1
lish Sovereigns	„ 16-10
Do. Dragons	„ 16-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 87-0
Do. 17½ do.	„ 87-8
rolas Dollars	„ 285 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„ 88-4
es-Francs	„ 310-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmi.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre., 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Bombay Rifle Club Tournament.
Music at the Regatta, 5 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers City of Edinburgh and Sabarmati left the dock on Monday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Vasna left the dock yesterday.

Departure of a Native Chief.—His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, accompanied by his staff, left Bombay for his territories on Monday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, and Australia, per s. s. Assam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 8th instant.

A Lost Turkey.—Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, residing at Chowpatty, has reported to the police, that a turkey, valued at Rs. 3, either strayed away, or was stolen from his compound, on Monday.

Fire.—Two bales of waist cotton, lying on the east wharf of the Prince's Dock, were noticed to be on fire, on Monday. The fire, which was immediately put out, had its origin in spontaneous combustion. The damage is nominal.

A New Year Calendar.—Messrs. Sorabshah and Co., who have business houses both in Bombay and London, have issued an attractive calendar, which both in design and execution ranks amongst some of the best we have received this season.

"Tableaux Vivants" at Government House.—As will be seen from an advertisment in another column, a series of *tableaux vivants*, arranged by Lady Harris and other ladies, will be given at Government House, Malabar Point, on Thursday and Friday fortnight in aid of the girls' schools.

Alleged Theft by Servants.—Mr. H. Ballantine, American Vice-Consul, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home, on the 4th instant, two of his servants broke open his cupboard, and stole therefrom Rs. 10. They also stole some pieces of wearing apparel and sundry articles, of the value of Rs. 20 belonging to their fellow-servants, and absconded to their native place.

Application for Exemption from Service on the Jury.—At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Mr. W. H. Watson, in charge of the Bombay Water-Works and in the service of the Municipality, applied for exemption from service on the common jury on the ground that attendance in Court would cause inconvenience to his Department. His Lordship told the applicant to state the grounds for his application in an affidavit; and he then left the court.

Twice Won Twice Given.—At Lady Harris's Fancy Fair, on the 2nd instant, a capital model of a ship was raffled for at Mrs. Birdwood's stall. The winner, Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji Contractor, of Cumballa Hill, very kindly made a present of the vessel to Mrs. Birdwood, who on the following day had it re-raffled. Strange to say the prize again fell to the lot of the same gentleman, who made it over to Mrs. Montague Turner for presentation to the Indo-British Institution.

Music at the Regatta.—The following programme will be played at the Regatta by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, this evening, at 5 p.m. :—

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner.
Overture	Le Duc D'olonne	Auber.
Village Festival		Keef.
Valse	Phantome	Gung'l.
Scena E Cabaletta (Ernani)		Verdi.
Gavotti	Moonlight	Boggetti.
Fantasie	Hibernian Bouquet	Kappey.
Valse	Eldorado	T. P. Royle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

An Habitual Offender.—At the instance of Inspector Greyhurst, one Abdoola Nasib, a notorious character, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with having in his possession a silver anklet, valued at Re. 1-8, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. On Sunday the accused was trying to dispose of the anklet at Bhendy Bazaar, when he was arrested by a policeman. The accused in defence said that he found the anklet, on the road. He was convicted, and as four previous convictions were recorded against him, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Velibai Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary established in Punchvati, Nasik, 4,998 patients were treated in the month of January last. Amongst them 3,710 were Hindus, 1,163 Mahomedans, 5 Parsees, and 120 Christians; of the Hindus who were treated at the abovementioned dispensary 334 were from Punchvati, 2,690 from Nasik, and 686 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 4 were from Punchvati 2,006 from Nasik, and 1 from an adjacent villages; of the Parsees 4 were from Nasik, and 1 from an adjacent village; and of the Christians 72 were from Nasik and 48 from surrounding villages. 47 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

Kitte-Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandalee.—The distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Kitte-Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandalee's Free Night School took place on Sunday, in the hall of the Laxmi Narayan Temple, at Old Nagpada, Mr. Tribhovandas Varjeevandas Mahadhavdas presiding. Mr. R. G. Koolabkar read the annual report of the Mandalee. The prizes having been distributed, the president in addressing the gentlemen present, referred to the zeal displayed by Messrs. Wittoba S. Chavan, chairman of the Mandalee; Sitaram K. Bole, hon. secretary; Hari G. Waghadhare; and Mahadew G. Khadape, members of the managing committee; for the intellectual welfare of the backward Bhandari community, and expressed his desire to help the Mandalee. After the distribution of pan-supari and flowers, votes of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

Death from Tetanus—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Krishna Khandoo, a servant in the employ of one Bhawan Jewraj, a flour shop-keeper at Erskine Road. The deceased was thirty-five years of age and resided at Duncan Road. About ten days ago, at 2-30 p. m., the deceased, after having assisted a labourer in putting a bag of flour on his head, moved backward, when he got his right foot between the two wooden forms which were erected there for the purpose of placing bags, and sustained a fracture of the right toe. About four days ago tetanus supervened, and his jaws were locked up. Some household remedies were tried, but as the tetanus continued in severity, the deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Sunday last. He died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus, following the fracture of the right toe, was recorded.

The Mazagon Y. M. C. A.—The efforts of Mr. E. W. Fritchley to form a branch of the Y. M. C. A., at Mazagon, were amply repaid by the very large attendance of young men and ladies at the inaugural meeting, on Monday evening. Mr. Fritchley has kindly placed one of the rooms of his house at the disposal of the members of the branch for the purpose of a reading-room, and he proposes to establish a gymnasium, a cycling club, and a boat club. The meeting, on Monday, was held in the Methodist Church. Mr. Henry Conder, Mr. F. J. Clark, and Mr. Roche spoke very appropriately on the subject of the work the Association has been doing, and reminded the visitors that it was neither the president, nor the secretary, nor the committee who were able to make the branch flourish—what was most essential was the co-operation of the members. The Bible class of this branch has increased in number, and there is every likelihood of a goodly number of young men attending this class regularly. Services are held every Sunday at four o'clock. Next week it is proposed to have a "Question Contest," and a prize will be offered to the person who best stands his ground. The week after there will be a Gospel service conducted by Mr. Roche and the week following "hat speeches" will be delivered. The opening of a branch at Mazagon has been the means of supplying a long-felt want.

Cheating Shop-Keepers.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Roberts charged Rustomjee Pestonjee, a Parsee, "well known to the police," with cheating Mr. Fido, a shop-keeper at Colaba Causeway, in respect of artificial flowers, cakes, and other articles, of the value of Rs. 5-8, and Rs. 4-8 in cash, aggregating in all Rs. 10. The accused went to the complainant's, shop on the 22nd December last, and purchased the articles in question, promising that he would pay for them when he reached home. He also induced the complainant to give him Rs. 4-8 in shape of balance, as he assured him he would send a ten-rupee currency note by the coolie who carried the articles from the shop to accused's place. The complainant agreed to this and sent a native servant who was employed at the shop to fetch the money. The accused managed to get away from the native servant and jumped into a tram-car. The servant tried to follow the man and find out his place, but was unable to do so. The police were informed, and Inspector Roberts eventually succeeded in tracking the delinquent. After recording evidence his Worship convicted the accused and formally committed him to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. There are other charges pending against the accused, viz., (1) being a vagrant and having no visible means of subsistance; (2) cheating J H. Fernandez; and (3) cheating Messrs. D. Macropolo and Co. in respect of cigarettes and cigars of the value of about Rs. 50, which he took away on the false representation that Colonel Scott, of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, wanted them.

Personating a Government Servant.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson, placed one J. DeSouza, aged thirty years, residing at Cavel Lane, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on two charges under Section 170 of the Indian Penal Code, for falsely personating a public servant by pretending that he was an Abkari Inspector. It appears that at 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the accused went to a liquor shop belonging to one Mahadoo Vithoo, at Damar Lane, and represented to him that he was an Abkari Inspector and had come to examine his account book. The shop-keeper, believing the statement, produced his book, which the accused opened, turned its pages, and commenced to write in the middle of the page. The shop-keeper informed the accused that if he wanted to sign the book he should sign it at the bottom, but should not write anything in the middle of the page. De Souza, on hearing this, was about to leave the shop, when Mahadoo, whose suspicions were aroused, stopped him, and after making inquiries gave De Souza into the custody of the police. As regards the second charge, it appears that one Khodadad Rustim, a tea and coffee shop-keeper at Chowpatty Road has applied to the collector for a license for tobacco. On Friday evening the accused went to his shop and said that he was an Abkari Inspector, and had come to inquire whether he had obtained the tobacco license. The complainant replying in the negative, the accused left, but returned at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, when he told the complainant that he would give him the license provided he would pay him the proper fee. The complainant paid the accused one rupee and four annas for the license, which sum he took, and after giving a receipt for the amount left the shop, telling the complainant that he would bring him his tobacco license the next day. Having succeeded in the first attempt, DeSouza proceeded to the liquor shop, where, as stated in the first case, he was arrested and given into custody. The accused on being questioned by the Magistrate admitted that he went to Khodadad's shop, but he could not say that he represented a Government servant. He did not know whether he received one rupee and four annas from the complainant. The accused further stated that he had not been right in his mind ever since he lost his money. He went to the liquor shop only to buy liquor. The Magistrate convicted him on both the charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoossein Hakim, the 5th Judge.)

DISPUTE REGARDING ORNAMENTS.

SANKER NANDRAM *vs.* CHANDOO TRECUM.

Mr. Cawasji Sethna, with Mr. Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader.

This was a suit brought for the recovery of certain gold and silver ornaments, or their value, from the defendant, with whom they were alleged to have been deposited for safe custody in the year 1892 and misappropriated by him. The plaintiff assessed the value of the ornaments at Rs. 457-11

The defendant's pleader denied having any ornaments deposited with his client by the plaintiff for safe custody, and also denied conversion. He disputed the value and weight of them, but admitted holding some of the ornaments in pledge for loans advanced, and the sale of them in consequence of the plaintiff not redeeming them after a due notice being served on him to do so. The pleader also called the attention of the Court to the fact that the defendant had a few days ago brought an action on a promissory note for Rs. 150 against the present plaintiff, who had admitted the debt and a decree was given for the amount. In that note it was distinctly stated that the defendant's claim on the pledge of ornaments for Rs. 250 was a separate subsisting claim.

His Honour, in delivering the decision, said:—The question I have to decide is whether the plaintiff had made a deposit of certain ornaments for safe custody or pledged them with the defendant. The plaintiff produces Exhibit A in support of his contention, but admits he does not write the book every day, that is to say, regularly. It is an entry which can be made at any time, and I cannot place reliance upon it. It is alleged by the plaintiff and his witnesses that the ornaments were neither valued nor weighed. The plaintiff says the Marwaree gave him a receipt, which was lost when a theft was committed in his house, and refers to a police report, dated 4th April, 1893. I don't think this report proves anything at all. The plaintiff and his witness Suckoobai say that they dealt with Marwarees jointly; but I think the Exhibits Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 prove to my mind that the plaintiff and Suckoobai are not telling the truth. There are several instances in which the plaintiff has contradicted himself. Exhibit No. 1 is a note on which a decree has been passed. The plaintiff at one time said that one Nanda wrote it and at another that it was passed in blank. If you look at Exhibit C, dated 2nd December, 1893, you find the plaintiff admits through his lawyers that he owes only Rs. 150 on a note. This is the very note referred to in the plaintiff's notice to the defendant. It is very strange that while replying to defendant's notice (Exhibit B) the plaintiff in Exhibit C makes no mention of the receipt which he says the defendant had given him on taking the deposits. The only thing which can be said against the defendant is that he attempted to say there was some impropriety between the plaintiff and Suckoobai; but he withdrew the allegation without reservation, and this only shows that he is man enough to acknowledge his error or express inability to prove what he says. If he had not withdrawn the allegation, his conduct might have been open to objection. I hold that plaintiff had simply pledged the ornaments, and that there was no deposit for safe custody. There is nothing to show where Suckoobai was going, and why she was anxious to make over the deposit of plaintiff's ornaments to the defendant. I find that the defendant cannot be said to have misappropriated or converted anything belonging to the plaintiff. I dismiss the suit with costs, Rs. 30, the costs of the defendant's pleader.

DIRECTORIES.

Last year was a memorable one in the history of Baluchistan, and those who are desirous for studying that history will find good opportunity of doing so in the fifth edition of the "Quetta Directory," which records in considerable detail the course of events leading to the deposition of H. H. Mir Khodadan Khan of Kelat and the installation of the present Khan of Kelat last November. Those who take an interest in our frontier defences will be interested in the details given concerning the frontier railways, and an authenticated account of the commencement, progress, and completion of the Khojak Tunnel and also of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. Hints are given for the benefit of travellers visiting Quetta, and the directory strikes us as well and carefully compiled. The annual is issued by Messrs. R. R. Golwala and Co., of Quetta, and is well worth the modest sum—one rupee—asked for it.

The 1894 edition of the "Mysore and Coorg Directory" issued by Mr. R. F. Hayes, of Bangalore, is to hand, and is very accurately described on the title page as a "comprehensive referencer and guide, containing accurate information as to the physical, political, social, and commercial conditions affecting the two provinces." The retrospect for the year 1893, begins with the world at large, goes on with India, and finishes with Mysore, and is very carefully compiled. The constitution of the Mysore Government is exhaustively explained, and rules and regulations, both local and Imperial, are given in great detail. Public institutions and officers are very completely dealt with, and the miscellaneous information at the end embraces a great variety of subjects, amongst them the "Tips for Travellers" will be found especially valuable. We can give the annual of nearly 600 pages no better praise than to say that it is a veritable local "Whitaker."

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Madonal. Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION FOR GIRGAUM WARD.

At the invitation of Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote a meeting was held at the Cama Baugh, Khetwadi, New Churney Road, on Sunday last, for the purpose of considering—(*a*) Whether this is not an opportune moment for resuscitating the Girgaum Ward Rate-payers' Association and re-establishing it upon a firm and sound foundation, and (*b*) Whether it is not expedient that a Standing Committee be appointed on such lines and with such powers as the meeting may determine. There was a fair attendance. Amongst those present were Messrs. Hormusji M. Chichgar, D. Gostling, Chambers, Cursondass Chhabildass, Eknath and Dhondunath Raghunath Khote. Sundarnath D. Khote, A. F. Unvala, K. V. Kabraji, Sayaji Naguji, Chandravidyanand S. Panya, Chhabilanand Pandya, J. S Sauzgiri, F. C. Banaji, R. B. Paymaster, M. H. Nazar, G. D. Dave, A. D. Modi, and others. On the motion of Mr. Gostling Mr. H. M. Chichgar was called to the chair. He explained that the old Rate-payers' Association had not altogether died out, but had been in a moribund condition, and that efforts ought to be made to infuse animation into it and keep it going. Mr. Gostling then addressed the meeting, and said that it was the duty of rate-payers themselves to maintain a sustained interest in such a movement as a Rate-payers' Association, and that members of the Corporation ought to be in touch with their voters, without which reciprocity it was impossible to hope for success. He said that there were many matters which required the careful attention of the members as well as the rate-payers, such as the one which the House Connections Committee were engaged in considering. He said that he had been doing his level best to assist that Committee in arriving at a proper solution of the question. He concluded by exhorting the members to arrange to address their constituents from time to time, and the rate-payers to form themselves into an Association for the purpose of watching the Municipal interests of the ward.

Mr. Chambers remarked that English people would laugh at Bombay people if they heard that no proper interest was taken by the rate-paying class in the doings of their Municipality, and would say that they richly deserved it if Bombay affairs were mismanaged. He asked the rate-payers to make one common cause and establish a vigilant Association, and exact work from their accredited representatives.

Mr. Cursondass Chhabildass deprecated the absence of any properly constituted Rate-payers' Association, and took the opportunity of congratulating the Mahim ward on their having a payers' Rate-Association of their own, and their having returned at the last bye-election Mr. Unvala, the right man in the right place.

Mr. Sundarnath D. Khote thanked the gentlemen present for having gathered in response to his invitation. He was glad to hear that the old Rate-payers' Association had not died out, though he had believed that it had been long gathered to the majority. In reply to Mr. Gostling's remark, that members of the Corporation ought to address their constituents, he said that it was as much the duty of the constituents themselves to respond to the wishes of their representatives and given them a fair and indulgent hearing. If no proper sympathy was established between them it was the fault of both, and he strongly urged the formation of a Rate-payers' Association, which would be a fit and proper development of the scheme of local self-government. Poor voiceless rate-payers would know where to come with their grievances, and members would wake up to a proper sense of their duty, and would endeavour to discharge their duties zealously and assiduously. He hoped that the voice of such a body would at election time not be like a cry in the wilderness, but would be listened to with attention. He said that there were many matters which individual members would like to move in the Corporation were they assured of the sympathy and co-operation of the rate-payers, and he suggested their agitating in the matter of a market for this ward, which though territorially large, was without one. He also suggested their asking for new and wider roads in the congested parts of the city. He concluded by saying that he was glad he had been somewhat instrumental in giving a fresh lease of life to the Girgaum Ward Rate-payers' Association.

Mr. Devidas P. Mehta complained that members of the Corporation after the elections were over did not care to go from house to house inquiring after rate-payers' grievances, and praised the late Mr. Goculdas Jagmohandas for doing so.

Mr. A. F. Unvala detailed his recent experiences in connection with his election, and congratulated the Girgaum ward upon its possessing good roads, ample lighting provision, and a plentiful supply of water, while the ward be represented (Mahim) was wofully wanting in these conveniences.

Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster wished to know what the former Committee had done.

Dr. A. D. Modi, the Secretary of the Association, said that he tried to do all he could, but regretted he could not get together a meeting of the Committee. He proposed the addition of some new names to the old Committee, and this proposal was unanimously passed.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji then addressed the meeting at some length, detailing his experiences of what had been done in the past, and warning the meeting that the time had not yet arrived for their expecting the same state of perfection regarding local self-government which is witnessed in England; but yet they ought not to wait till that time arrived, and systematic efforts ought to be made in that direction.

On the motion of Mr. Eknath R. Khote a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair, and a vote of thanks to the Trustees of the Cama Baug, for the use of their hall, concluded the proceedings of the meeting. Soon after the meeting dispersed Dr. Bhalchandra, who was under the impression that the meeting was convened at 5-30 p.m., arrived and gathered all the information he could about the proceedings of the meeting from those present. The Hon. Mr C. H. Setalvad, Messrs V. Padgankar, Kalabhai Lallubhi, Dr. Dwarkanath Khote, and several rate-payers, graduates and others sympathise with the object of the meeting, but were unavoidably absent.

THE BACKBAY BATH COMPANY.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Backbay Bath Company was held last evening at the Baths, Backbay, Mr. P. A. Bland presiding. On the motion of the chairman the following report of the directors was adopted:—The directors now beg to submit their report for the period ended 31st December, 1893, together with the audited accounts made up to same date. The bath was fairly supported during the year, though the receipts for the months of January, February, and March showed a great falling off. The number of subscribers continues to decrease. The number of bathers compares with previous years as follows:—1886, 11,762; 1887, 9,950; 1888, 15,173; 1889, 13,084; 1890, 12,313; 1891 11,977; 1892, 11,449; 1893, 11,907. The premises are kept in efficient repair; some slight damage to the breakwater and sea-wall has been repaired, and the bath-house has been well painted outside. The shallow end of stone has given every satisfaction, and the directors have no cause to regret the cost of laying it down. Under the Articles of Association Mr. J. P. Watson and Mr. T. A. Bland retire from office as honorary directors, but are eligible for re-election, and the directors recommend their re-election accordingly. Mr. H. W. Uloth having proceeded to England in bad health, Mr. I. M. Shields was elected to fill the vacant seat at the board. The directors have greatly to regret this temporary absence of Mr. Uloth, and trust that, returning in restored health, he may again give them the advantage of his support at their board. The working account shows a profit of Rs. 2,324-14-2, and the directors propose to write off Rs. 724 from the value of the building, etc., and recommend a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., leaving a balance of Rs. 100-14-2 carried to next account.

A dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, Messrs. T. A. Bland and J. P. Watson were re-elected directors, and the appointment of Mr. Shields as a director, made by the board of directors, was confirmed. Messrs. Ledbetter and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—February 7.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Commination and Address to children.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. S. Coles.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

6 p.m.—Litany, Commination Service, and Short Address.—Hymns 84 and 92.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Services for Sailors.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Sir Lancelot, in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted

ENTERTAINMENT AT PEDDER ROAD.

On Sunday evening last, at his pretty new bungalow at Pedder Road, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a leading Khoja merchant and mill-owner, gave an entertainment in honour of Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, of the firm of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, solicitors, on his return from a long and extensive tour through England, America, Japan, and China. The bungalow and its garden-grounds were very effectively illuminated, while the decorations inside the bungalow ever worthy of general admiration. The guests, who began to arrive from 7 p. m. were welcomed by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and his sons, Mr. Mahomedbhoy and Mr. Fazalbhoy, and were escorted to the reception-rooms. An English Band played a selection of music during the evening. About 8-30 p.m., the guests adjourned to a special Moglai dinner, at the close of which tea, coffee, ices, &c., were supplied. About 200 leading Khoja gentlemen were present, among whom were the Turkish and the Persian Consuls General, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, Messrs. Budroodin Tyebjee, M. H. Khan, Najmoodin Tyebjee, Abdullabhoy Lalljee, Ebrahim Ahamadi, Hajibhoy Lalljee, Sultan Abdul Aziz, Abdul Hoosein Hajee Zenail Abadin, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, Maulvi Hidayatoola Sahib, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Hajee Sulliman Abdu Wahed, Ahmedbohy Hubbibhoy, Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Rehmoobhai Allana, Meherali Mahomed Patel, Nazarmahomed Fateh Ali, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Haji Saboo Sidik, Haji Jakaria Ahmed, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Aga Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim, Dost Mahomed Allana, Mir Syadoola Khan, Husson Budroodin Tyebjee, Sewjee Nathoo, Nensey Khairaj, Peerbhoy K. Padamsey, Esmail Ebrahim Karwa, Meherali Dewraj Master, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Ebrahim Rahimtula Kadra, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, Fazalbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Fazalbhoy Dharamsi Poonjabhoy, Allarakhiabhoy Sewjee, Rahimtula Peerbhoy, Ahmed Rahimtula Sayani, Abdula Rahimtula Sayani, Muljibhoy Jewraj, Mussabhoy Hassambhoy Visram, &c. The assembly dispersed about 10 p.m. after the distribution of flowers, rose water, &c.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 27th January:—P. Donaldson, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, for the Oriental Sanitary Latrine for Natives of India; Henry Cristopher Mance, K.B., of Manora, Newnham Road, Bedford, in the County of Bedford, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in heliographs; F. E. Robertson, Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, for interlocking points and signals; Richard White, Merchant, of 35, Queen Victoria Street, in the City and County of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for drying cacao, coffee, tea, barks, malt and other substances; William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, Engineer, for improuements in rotary sifting or grading apparatus more especially intended for use in sifting or grading tea.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Francis Alexander Hudson, of the Seeraha Indigo Concern, Bara, Tirhoot State Railway, Indigo Planter, and George William Disney, Mozufferpore, Tirhoot State Railway, Civil Engineer, for improved methods for expediting the manufacture of indigo and thereby improving the colour, and apparatus therefor. (Filed 16th January 1894); Muhammed Nadimullah Sahib Ghatala, Magistrate of Banganapalle Estate of Kurnool disrict, in the Madras Presidency, for smoking hukka with the aid of lamp or candle light. (Filed 24th November 1893).

Harry Hubbard Call and Augustus Abram Clough, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, Gentlemen, for improvements in cotton pickers. (Filed 19th January 1894); Datto Babajee Kerajgar, Teacher, J. G. Technical School, Kolhapur State, for lifting water. (Filed 13th December 1893); George Speirs Alexander Ranking, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, recently Officiating Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, for facilitating the conversion of the indigo forming substance present in the vat liquor after proper fermention of indigo yielding plants into indigo blue, and thus lessening the labour and time expended in the extraction of the dye, and producing an increased yield of indigo blue to the exclusion of indigo brown and similar useless products. (Filed 15th January 1894); Basil John Atterbury, of 50, Saltoun Road, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, England, Gentleman for improvements in and relating to ore pulverizers and gold savers and mineral concentrators. (Filed 13th January 1894); James Musgrave, of Bolton, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer; George Dixon, of Bolton; in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, and Edward Field and Francis Sanders Morris, both of 22, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, in the County of London, England, Engineers; for improvements in steam engines. (Filed 13th January 1894); Wilbraham Evelyn Liardet, of St. Kilda Street, Elstemwick, in the Colony of Victoria, Chemist, for an improved safety explosive and method of process of manufacturing the same. (Filed 13th January 1894); Charles Luyers, of Rue Pont de la Carpe, Brussels, Belgium, Engineer, for improvements in brakes for railway rolling stock. (Filed 19th January 1894); Joseph Temperley, of Wray Lodge, Reigate, in the County of Surrey, England, Shipowner, for travelling pulley carriage for raising, lowering and traversing loads. (Filed 19th January 1894); Eugene Hermite and Charles Friend Cooper, both of European Works, Pownall Road, Dalston, in the County of London, England, Engineers, for improvements in disinfecting an apparatus for that purpose. (Filed 19th January 1894).

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period, 2nd August 1896 to 1st August 1897, in respect of the undermentioned invention:—George Dubern, Manager of the Calcutta Ice Accociation, in the Town of Calcutta, No. 89, Lower Circular Road, for improved aerated water machinery.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf the fee mentioned, it is notified that under the provisions of section 8 sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—H. W. Brynings invention for an automatic music leaf turner, styled "The Instanter Music Turner." (Specification filed 23rd October 1889); Mr. J. Hanson's invention for the treatment of alkali waste for use in the purification and deodorization of sewage and impure waters or matters. (Specification filed 22nd October 1890).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 3.

Shaw, Capt, Bengal, 1st Punjab Cavy, from leave, from England.

February 4.

Fox, Lt-Qr-Mar, Bengal, 1st Bedfords, on leave, from Nowshera.

February 5.

Murphy, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo. Civil Dept, on leave, from Nasik.
Quentin, Capt, Bo. 4th Rifles, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—February 6.

Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Quentin, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 19th Hussars, on duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahaluxmi Fort, 7th February, 1894.

1. Parades for to-day:—
   7 a.m.—Practice from the 10-inch R M L Guns and 6-inch B L Gun drill.
   5 p.m.—10-inch R M L and 6-inch B L Gun drill and Squad drill.
2. Detail for to-day:—
   Orderly Officer Lieut H W Barrow.
   Next for duty: 2nd Lieut L Penny.
   Orderly-Sergt: Sergt J P Watson.
   Next for duty: Sergt D Wilson.

By Order,
(Sd) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th February, 1894.

1. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant, and every Thursday until further orders.
2. There will be Company drill for G Co. near the Foras Road Market every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.

3. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Vol Rifle Association will be held at Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles to-day at 6 p.m. to pass the proof copies of the Prospectus.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 6-45 o'clock this morning. Drill order.
2. The Town Hall will be available for General practice to-day (Wednesday) the 7th instant from 5 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

As the steamer Equateur, of the Messageries Maritimes, was arcending the Gironde from Pauillac, on January 17 a violent explosion took place which shook the vessel from stem to stern. The passengers and mails were being transferred to the tender alongside, and the officials had just entered the safe room in which postal parcels of value were placed. The safe room was shattered, as well as the adjacent cook's galley and the stewards's cabin. Two sailors were killed on the spot, while a third is not expected to survive. The explosion is thought to have been caused by dynamite, but how it came on board is not known.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Nedjed, 1,692 tons, Captain J B Crawford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo 2nd February in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th January), with a cargo of 5,476 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

The Knight Line s s Kt of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain A Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from North shield (6th January), with a cargo of 2,832 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (3rd February, via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Mrs Cookson, Mr and Mrs Nabler, Miss Dodd, Captain White, Mr Humphrey, Mr Legget, Mr Webster, Mr and Mrs Samuel, and 340 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi, Feb 3.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Cardiff, Jan 12.
	Kt. of St. John (s)	Cunningham.	North Shield, Jan 6.
	Nedjed (s)	Crawford	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Cy. of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Karachi.
	Henry Bolckow (s).	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi.

The steamer Nedjed, entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 5.

For Liverpool.

Australia s—175 cwts coiryarn, L Maneckchand; 210 cwts coiryarn, T Lowjee; 3,017 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 6,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 100 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 35 bales wool, K Khooshal; 175 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co: 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee.

For Glasgow.

Australia s—2 000 cwts mussoor, David Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

For London.

Rome s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,017 cwts rapeseed, and 2,500 cwts beetels, Ralli Brothers.

Oriental s—2,069 cwts rapeseed and 6,026 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 501 cwts myrabollams, A Blascheck and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co; 4 cwts ivory, M Gocuidas; 360 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 4,062 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 97 cwts gum H Datco; 7 bales skins, P Shamjee; 21 cases indigo, T Chimondas; 502 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersee; 132 cwts gum, I Jamnadass; 187 cwts gum, H Virdharee; 62 cwts gum, 12 cwts nutmeg and 487 cwts myrabollams, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 bales leather cuttings, M Mackenzie and Co; 40 cases indigo Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 12 cases indigo, M Shirajee 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers; 65 cwts gum, A Megjee; 116 cwts gum, H Duttoo; 250 bales hemp, John Skersten; 16 cales skins, H C H Ganee; 182 cwts gum, and 54 cwts olibanum M Cassombhoy and Co; 54 cwts peacock feathers, V Heerjee; 11 cases indigo, S Kumutram, 20 cases indigo, A Khoosiram; and 32 cases indigo, The Bombay Co.

Laseyne s—240 cwts gum, K Khoosall.

For Hamburg.

Drachenfels s—29 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

For Antwerp.

Courtfield s—890 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—4000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

For Trieste.

Gisela s—5 bales skins, N. Futehally and Co; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, V. Falabhai; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Assam s—4½ cwts ivory, and 4 cwts moyee teeth, M Dawood; 204 chests opium, The P and O Co; 13 cwts ivory, C Ebrahim and Co.

Stura s—136 cwts sharkfins, and 25 cwts, fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co; 37 cwts sharkfins, L Dewjee; 135 bales twist, P F Talati; 96 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 66 bales twist and 142 cwts sandal wood, C Ebrahim and Co; 52 cwts bysawbole, R Fuzul.

Gwalior s—250 cwts onions, K Omorsee; 40 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 150 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 100 bales twest, N J Abraham.

For Shanghai.

Gwalior s—50 bales twist, N J Abraham, 150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 88 bales twist, Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Reman; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sons, and Co;

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY, 1894.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·028	Calm	1	71·1	49·6	81	...	3·91	+2·18
Agra	30·066	S E	2	72·6	54·6	65	...	2·08	+1·40
Cawnpore	30·063	Calm	4	76·9	51·0	87	...	1·14	...
Allahabad	30·052	Calm	3	72·7	52·9	95	...	2·57	+1·15
Jhansi	30·067	N N E	6	78·0	55·7	65	...	3·12	+2·25
Jacobabad	30·028	Calm	1	69·9	53·0	77	...	1·17	+0·77
Karachi	30·038	N E	13	74·0	54·5	52	...	3·35	+2·44
Jeypore	30·017	N E	2	78·0	56·1	35	..	3·83	+2·97
Ajmere	30·032	Calm	3	74·4	56·7	58	...	2·43	+1·68
Deesa	29·982	N N E	7	86·2	61·6	42	...	2·19	+1·84
Ahmedabad	29·968	E S E	3	91·2	66·1	55	...	1·92	...
Bhuj	29·983	N W	6	79·3	56·5	40	...	0·27	+0·09
Rajkot	30·031	N W	4	88·9	58·9	63	...	1·54	+1·09
Veraval	30·003	Calm	1	82·0	61·8	41	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·023	N N W	7	80·8	57·8	80	...	2·41	+1·78
Indore	30·015	S	3	86·5	60·1	62	...	2·79	+1·97
Saugor	30·016	S	1	81·3	59·2	31	...	2·83	+0·63
Jubbulpore	30·086	S E	1	82·1	52·9	88	...	2·64	+0·82
Hoshangabad	30·033	N E	3	86·3	61·8	48	...	5·04	+3.50
Khandwa	30·026	S E	4	92·2	64·7	58	...	0·78	−0·52
Raipur	30·102	Calm	1	87·3	61·2	52	...	0·64	−0·61
Nagpur	30·071	N E	4	88·3	61·1	44	..	3·08	+1·02
Amraoti	30·055	E N E	6	90·1	65·8	46	...	1·20	−0·84
Akola	30·028	S E	4	91·4	62·1	45	...	2·11	−0·41
Surat	30·026	N	F	97·2	63·0	75	...	0·77	+0·54
Malegaon	30·046	W S W	4	90·9	64·3	61	...	1·30	+0·09
Bombay	30·007	W N W	6	85·0	72·9	83	...	1·85	+1·01
Poona	30·016	S E	5	94·0	67·4	83	0·35	2·39	+0·72
Aurangabad	30·071	N N E	5	91·3	64·2	72	1·43	3·91	...
Sholapur	30·103	E S E	7	91·2	69·0	52	...	0·28	−1·49
Ratnagiri	30·016	W S W	3	89·3	75·9	78	...	0·21	−0·63
Belgaum	30·050	Calm	[illegible]	87·3	65·3	87	0·50	5·46	+3·47
Goa	30·024	N	4	87·6	76·9	91	...	4·07	...
Karwar	30·018	N E	2	86·7	74·6	85	...	2·78	−0·35
Mangalore	30·003	E N E	2	88·8	74·4	8[illegible]	...	3·61	−0·16
Calicut	30·005	N E	9	87·8	72·6	81	...	7·18	−0·23
Cochin	29·993	N E	M	89·3	74·1	80	...	6·99	−3·07
Bangalore	30·097	E N E	10	85·8	60·4	90	...	3·06	−1·56
Secunderabad	30·092	E N E	6	89·2	6[illegible]·0	92	...	3·82	+1·61
Masuliptm.	30·062	Calm	4	84·1	69·1	93	...	17·93	+9·55
Bellary	30·064	S E	4	91·5	66·9	68	...	1·[illegible]6	−1·17
Cuddapah	30·057	E N E	..	91·0	68·5	81	...	9·66	+2·08
Madras	30·059	N W	9	85·2	75·[illegible]	78	...	23·44	−0·80
Coimbatore	30·099	E	5	84·4	63·8	92	...	13·43	+7·52
Trichinopoly	30·052	N E	2	90·0	71·9	84	..	14·35	+5·44
Negapatam	30·003	N E	10	82·4	75·7	72	...	43·78	+11·42
Colombo	29·995	N N E	3	86·0	69·0	61	0·02	25·40	+1·42
Aden	30·075	E	7	81·3	71·4	67	...	0·29	−0·08

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased rapidly to briskly over nearly the whole country lying to the north of latitude 20° and has changed by moderate or small amounts to the south of that parallel. Readings are highest at Raipur and Sholapur and lowest at Deesa and Ahmedabad Gradients are slight. Winds are very irregular in direction and the force has been moderate to light. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° above the normal at Rajkot, Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Poona, Khandwa and Surat, and 4° to 5° below it at Allahabad and Coimbatore. The minimum temperature is as much as from 2° to 12° in excess of the mean all over the reporting area. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Surat and the lowest 50° at Delhi. Humidity has increased considerably at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Surat, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Poona, and Belgaum, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Aurungabad (1·43"), about half an inch at Belgaum and Poona, and light showers at Colombo. The isobars indicate a small depression over the country lying about Bhuj, Deesa and Ahmedabad, where the weather is slightly unsettled. The winds over the greater part of the country to the north of latitude 16° are irregularly cyclonic, and the weather there is slightly affected by the depression. The atmosphere is very damp at Goa, Belgaum, Aurangabad, Poona, Malegaon, Surat, Neemuch, Allahabad, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and scattered showeres are probable. The abnormal chart indicates unsettled weather conditions over Sind and to the west-north-westwards of that province. In the Bombay Presidency and on and off the West Coast between Goa and Karachi, the weather will remain more or less cloudy and slightly unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

THERE will be TABLEAUX at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, arranged by LADY HARRIS and other Ladies, on THURSDAY, 22nd and FRIDAY, 23rd February, at 9-30 P.M., in AID of the GIRL S'CLUB.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India)

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. General Lord Roberts.
H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Are approved and recommended by all the most eminent Ophthalmic Surgeons in India. The paramount importance of spectacles being exactly suited to effect the alteration of refraction required is now generally recognized, and when professional advice is attainable the Doctor should always be consulted. For those however who have no such opportunity we shall be happy to forward on application a set of graduated test glasses with full directions for applying them. Applications for the use of these must be accompanied by a deposit remittance of Rs 20, which will be refunded in full on their return.

OFFICES:—

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

16, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. | Mount Road, Madras.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COIR ROPES, GUNNY BAGS, CUPBOARDS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Pragjee Purshotum, Jaithabhoy Purshotum, Bhugwandas Purshotum, Dhurumsey Jaitha, and Narotum Ramji, traded as Durumsey Jaitha and Co., adjudged Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Katha Bazaar, Mandvie, near the Musjid, consisting dry ginger, waste coir in bundles and coir ropes, gunny bags, cupboards, gadi and pillows, mehta boxes, couch, &c.

And also at 3-30 p.m., at Khoja Lane in re Mahomadbhai Baloo Khoja and Goolamali Daoodbhai Khoja, traded together under the name and style of Daoodbhai Tajiani (insolvents), consisting scales, weights, writing boxes (of mehtas), chairs, tables, old gunny bags, cupboards, clock, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 7, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white mulls.
1 case white jaconets No. 7306.
3 cases white drill.
1 „ musical clocks.
On account of the concerned—
16 boxes brandy
9 „ claret
10 „ beer.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Merwanjee Nowrojee—
E S & Co., 9887—6 cases cathedral glass.
„ 3 „ railing feet lead.
E S & Co., 2518—3 „ cathedral glass.
E S & Co., 9556—1 case gilt mouldings.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Alli Suliman—
F F 177 and Co 107—1 case silk stripes.
On account and at the risk of Jugjeevun Premjee—
F F 58 and Co 33—1 case fast black satins.
77-79—3 „ „
On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Mota—
F F 162 and Co 138 39—2 cases white ground prints.
On account and at the risk of Rungildas Motiram—
F F 97 and Co 122-26—5 cases white shirtings.
3-5-3 „ „
On account of the concerned—
E S & Co 9577 2—1 bale colored blankets 48 by 72.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 7, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Northwald," Malabar Hill, (Col. Gerald Martin's late house) a most valuable collection of ferns, palms, orchids, crotons, lillies, and other flowering shrubs, &c. Plants now on view.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

THE SALE of the remaining HORSES will be resumed TO-DAY, at 3 p.m., at Kennedy Sea Face, near the Churney Road Station.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, by Stephens and Sons.
1 Strong victoria in a very good order with romoveable coachbox.
1 Strong palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay arab 14 hands; 8 years old; quiet to ride and drive.
1 Chesnut pony; quiet to ride.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1-30 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the different contingents concerned, about 20 Arab, Persian, and country bred cast horses Amongst them are good hacks, go in single and double harness, and good pig stickers.

Also there will be sold 6 large Australian Mules.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of two very valuable Bungalows, at Mazagon near the Hancock Bridge, and opposite the "Hope Hall" Hotel.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land, admeasuring one thousand nine hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, immediately adjoining the premises hereinafter secondly described and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, new No 2122, old Survey No. 576 and New Survey No. 3821, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 4761 and street No. 10, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Mazagon Road, at Mazagon, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said road, on or towards the west and south by the property of the said Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and on or towards the north by the piece of land hereinafter secondly described, and are now in the occupation of Mr. E. J. Smith.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land, admeasuring six thousand four hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 455, new No 2121, old Survey No. 576, and new Survey No 3821, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos 4765-6 and street Nos 12 and (1), and known as Homejee Hall, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Mazagon Road, at Mazagon, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the side road, on or towards the west by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the north by the property of the late Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and partly by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT HAYNES ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Purbhooram Jeevanram Vaid, in pursuance of the power of sale given to him in an indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated the 13th May and 23rd August, 1889, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Atmaram Madhowjee, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Haynes Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in the island of Bombay, admeasuring 7,830 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 297, 9, 311, and Collector's new No. 1229 and old Survey No. 1 and new Survey No. 3151, and bounded on the West by the said Haynes Road, on the east by the land belonging to Soonder Bhewjee, on the South by the house and land of Cassum Sulleman, and on the north by the land of Babool Hurjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 26th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a firstrate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Ernest Kaps," in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size fishpond, choice plants, &c., the property of C D LIBERIOS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 'Ridge,' Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black woodhousehold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, garden, &c., the property of Colonel R. V. RIDDELL, R. E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 7, 1894.

S.S. "CLANDEBOYE" GENERAL AVERAGE.

CONSIGNEES are informed that any REFUND out of their Contributions will be made in London. DEPOSIT RECEIPTS should therefore be presented at the Office of Messrs GELLATHY, HANKEY, SEWELL & Co., Billiter Street, London, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th February, 1894.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS,
AND
THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
OF
ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Nice Selection of
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
SAPHIRES, RINGS AND
DIAMOND BROOCHES.
ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PERFECT.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

DELHI: Chandni Chowk. BOMBAY: Rampart Row.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS, AT CARNAC ROAD, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m, each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Messrs. Bhimjee Jeewun and Co., on Carnac Road, by order of the Adjuster and on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

A large quantity of silk, woollen and cotton goods, damaged and soiled in consequence of their removal from the shop at the time of the fire, which occurred on the 17th ult.

Property on view.

TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (opposite the Marker Hall), in the bungalow lately occupied by Dr. Burjorji Byramjee of Bhownugger, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, also English-made furniture, handsome cottage pianoforte, English writing table with chest of drawyers, satsuma flower jars, Hinks' windproof lamps, oleographs, table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE
OF FURNITURE, etc., of J. W. DUNKERLEY, Esq.,
On SATURDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1894,
At De Lisle Road, Parel.

Catalogues will be printed and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMEE ROAD, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ROAD LEADING TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Heemutram Nurbheram, the Transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhowrao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of January, 1887, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Purmanundass Vithuldass of the other part, the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with a shed standing thereon admeasuring 400 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mahaluxmee Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration District of Bombay, and fronting on the west side of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No and by the Collector of Assessment under No. A 37 and bounded on the East by a portion of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, on the west by the property of Luxuman Lepoy, on the North by the property of the late Gunput Crishnajee and on the south by the property of Visram Mowjee, and which premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhowrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WARI BUNDER ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Cooverjee Dewjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Savaliaram Ganoojee and Savaliaram Muljee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of December, 1892, and in the Indenture of further charge, dated respectively the 23rd February, 10th April, and 6th June, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Wari Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 342 square yards, together with the buildings or chawls built or standing thereon, and are bounded on the east by the property of Hirjibhoy Hormusjee, on the west by Belvedere Hill Road, on the north by the property of Nensy Khyraj and Rahimtoolabhai Khyraj, being another portion of the land leased to the said mortgagors, and on the south by the said Warri Bunder Road, and which said premises are assessed under E ward No. 7,033 Street, No. 17, and facing towards Wari Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE
Of FURNITURE, etc., of C. T. BURKE, Esq.,
On SATURDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1894,
At No. 39, Marine Lines.

BONA-FIDE SALE
Of FURNITURE, etc., of H. A. GAYER, Esq.,
On a Day to be fixed hereafter,
At Lynden House, Apollo Bunder.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 7, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.

The market rates of discount in London were further reduced by 1/8 per cent. yesterday, say, to 2 per cent. on short London Bills, and 2 1/8 per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £60 3/8, but other Stock Exchange quotations were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver declined 3/16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 65⅞ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower, at 4·86⅞ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was unchanged at 1s. 2 1-16d. Brazier's Copper was 5s. lower, at £49 15; and Yellow Metal declined 1/8 to 4½. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98; Paris Exchange in London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·19.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted 37⅞s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, market quiet; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 37s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer, and 1-64d. in the more distant; the extreme quotations being 4 5-32d. for February-March deliveries, and 4¼d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 31,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready, Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 15-16 cents yesterday, but Futures for May, advanced 7 points, to 7·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales; and this season's figures now give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts	25,000	16,000	28,000
Two days do. ...	39,000	27,000	56,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	4,831,000	4,049,000	5,607,000

Here, the Cotton market has been quiet to-day at yesterday's rates, with a moderate export business passing, but little doing for local spinners' account. In the former directions, 500 bales of "Fully Good" Bhownugger, for May delivery, have been contracted for, at Rs. 195; and 500 Bombay-Pressed Dhollera, for April-May delivery, at 199; and 500 "Fine" Broach have been bought at Rs. 216; 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 206; and 50 Palej Ginned, at Rs. 216—say, 1,850 bales in all; the purchases for Mill account having been 450 bales, consisting of 150 ready new Barsee, at Rs. 196; and 100 each of Rampur, at Rs. 191; and Mowa, at Rs. 197; and 100 old Barsee, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm to-day at an advance of 1¼ anna per cwt. in *Pessy*; but business for export has remained upon the usual small scale. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs. 4	0	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 3	15	6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi............	„ 3	12	6	„
Red Delhi	„ 3	7	0	„
Hard Yellow.................	„ 4	2	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3	8	0	„
Hard Red	„ 3	7	6	„

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, with a moderate export business passing. The price of *Linseed* has given way 1½ anna per cwt., and we now quote as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-3-6 to Rs. 7-5-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-10-0 to „ 6-12-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-4-0 to „ 6-6-0	„
Do. Red do......	„ 5-15-0 to „ 6-1-0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 42-0-0 to „ 43-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	„ 39-0-0 to „ 40-0-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	14,091	bales.
Wheat..............................	22,521	cwts.
Linseed	24,788	„
Rapeseed	13,455	„
Gingelly...........................	15,312	„
Poppyseed.........................	1,803	„
Groundnuts	15,657	„
Castorseed	1,586	„
Rice	18,173	„

FRIEGHTS are firm; and various charters are reported (all the steamers fixed being taken up by speculators) at 20s. 6d. per ton for March loading, and 20s. for April, and April-May.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 3-16d. for Demand; at which latter rate the Bazaar again began to buy, and the rate receded 1-32d., a fair amount also of Telegraphic at 1s. 2 5-32d. having been taken for ready transfer. In three months' sight Credits we have heard of a few being placed for February delivery at 1s. 2 5-16d.; for March at 1s. 2¼d.; and for April at 1s. 2 5-32d.; and later on a stampede seemed to set in from the Bazaar, and rates again gave way another 1-32d. Scarcity of ready tonnage is said to be the cause of so few Merchants' Bills being sent in to the Banks under February contracts; and in the meantime the market closed demoralised again as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·50½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 3-8 for Fours for Money, and 102 9-16 for Account; but rates declined in a weak market, closing at 101⅞ for Cash and 101 7/8 for the March settlement. The price of 3½ per cents receded to 99½; but left off at 99¾.

SHARES have been very quiet; but the only further changes which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit; and Rs. 5 in Imperial.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	60 3-8
Bar Silver	30¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 5.

10 p.m.	75·4

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

6 a.m.	74·2
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	81·6

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 27th January, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,442	49,037	..	6,618	15,623	...
Goods	73,060	64,893	8,167	..	25,169	...
Other earnings	7,968	9,475	...	1,507	...	3,364
Total for week	1,23,470	1,23,428	42	..	..	...
Aggregate ..	4,76,963	4,39,535	...	..	37,428	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th February, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·916
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	70·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·781
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of wind*	E, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	148

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

RAE—BUCHANAN—February 5, in the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade, Bombay, by the Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., William Rowe Rae, Resident Secy., London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., to Mary Rankin Buchanan, Glasgow.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENNING—February 1, at Bangalore, the wife of J Renton Denning, of a daughter.

ENRIGHT—January 30, on board the s s Camorta the wife of W P Enright, Salt and Abkari Department, of a daughter.

RAMSAY—January 29, at Nowgong, the wife of Captain J Ramsay, I S C, of a daughter.

TOPPING—January 31, at Seebpore, Calcutta, the wife of A Topping, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1894.

WHEN it is considered that close upon seventy per cent. of the inhabitants of British and Feudatory India are dependent for a livelihood upon agricultural pursuits, it is difficult to believe that it was not till 1881 that an Imperial Department was created, to organize and direct Departments of Agriculture in the Provinces and to control the administration of the Land Revenue. The charge of the Department was placed in the hands of Sir E. Buck, the present Secretary, who for five years previous to 1881 had in the North-West Provinces directed the only Agricultural Department previously existing in India. It had there been discovered that the only sound foundation for a scheme of agricultural enquiry and for land revenue administration was the development of the indigenous system of maintaining maps and records in each village. The general extension of this principle has entailed the education and control through the Provincial authorities of some hundreds of thousands of village accountants. So far reaching a reformation cannot be effected in a day, and the system still awaits completion in most Provinces. It will be remembered that Sir P. P. Hutchins handed over the charge of the Department to Sir A. P. MacDonnell less than three months ago. During the last five years considerable attention has been paid by Lord Lansdowne's Government to the other and no less important responsibilities resting on the Department. In a tropical country like India, where the incidence of rainfall is irregular and varied, always administrators must be prepared to cope with famine. The great calamity which desolated India in 1876-78 led to the appointment of a Famine Commission, and it was upon their recommendation that the Agricultural Department was created. The perfecting of the system of famine relief inaugurated under Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin therefore occupies the foremost place in the work of the Department. During the years which have elapsed since the great calamity of 1878, there has been no scarcity in the Empire sufficiently intense or widespread to deserve the name of famine. Of course, almost every season has brought partial failure of the rains in one Province or another, but improved means of communication and prompt measures for dealing with the distress have happily prevented local scarcity from developing in any year into actual famine. The experience gained by dealing with local scarcity led to the discovery of various and in some cases important defects in the Famine Codes, and therefore these Codes were last year subjected to complete revision. In accordance with the instructions of Lord Lansdowne's Government, a revised Code is now being prepared in each Province.

Of late much has been done in the utilisation of facts and figures derived from village land records and other sources, the object being (to use the words of Lord Kimberley) "to render available the statistics of vital, agricultural, and economic facts for every part of India, in order that Government and its officers may always be in possession of an adequate knowledge of the actual condition of the country, its population, and its resources." In every administrative circle of about 200 square miles throughout the greater part of India, ledger books have been established, from which every official in the country can quickly ascertain the progress or decline of the agricultural tract concerned, as well as the condition of the people who reside therein. A complete and detailed compilation of all facts and statistics connected with the economic products of the country was last year published in a valuable work of eight volumes. Two series of official bulletins connected with agricultural and economic products have been founded within the last two years, thus enabling all important facts and statistics to be published month by month; and other steps have been taken for the improvement and more general diffusion of statistical tables and information, bearing on the cultivation of the soil. In fact the work of inquiry is on such a scale that the Agricultural Department finds itself unable to cope with the vast mass of facts and figures pouring in upon it. This state of affairs accentuates the need urged by the Revenue Department and admitted by the Department of Finance, for the organization of a Statistical Bureau, more especially as Sir Edward Buck's request for the strengthening of his staff, preferred three years ago, has been rejected by the Secretary of State. Lord Kimberley suggests that to meet the needs of the Agricultural Department a special officer should be placed on duty for several months decennially in order to deal in a comprehensive manner with statements of the previous ten years. This proposal does not commend itself either on the ground of efficiency or economy. A policy which allows statistics collected at great cost to be more or less lost for want of an efficient system of dealing with them can scarcely be described as business-like.

Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin purposely deferred the institution of measures for agricultural improvement until the village organization throughout the Empire was more efficient, and it has been left to Lord Lansdowne's Government to take the initial. The beginning of course is only small, for it would be worse than useless to attempt to introduce generally supposed or presumed agricultural improvements until the education of the people has advanced to a much higher level. The cultivators of the soil are, all the world over, most conservative of the traditional methods, and even in England the promoters of "scientific husbandry" have had uphill work to convince the farmers that they would gain by bringing scientific teaching to their aid. In India the conservatism of the ryots is tenfold stronger than that of the home cultivator, and he requires far more education than at present before he will believe that new methods are worth trying. The policy of the Government of India has been one of enquiry and experiment, efforts being made in the meantime to give rural education a more practical turn than at present. The enquiries now being carried on are tentative, with a view to what can be recommended as improvements when some years hence the agricultural population are better fitted to receive them. It is felt that no attempts involving material expenditure should be made to force supposed improvements on the people. This policy was fully explained to the Secretary of State. But before agreeing to it, he sent out Dr. Voelcker, Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, to report on the subject. The able agricultural scientist was in the country fourteen months, and last autumn sent out an interesting and able report in which he fully approved the policy supported by Lord Lansdowne. In accordance with Dr. Voelcker's advice Lord Kimberley has sent out two agricultural chemists, one of whom is now touring throughout India to advise what the scheme of experiments in each province should be, while the other is in charge of a laboratory for the analysis of agricultural soils and waters. His Lordship in a minute left on record in the Home Department, expressed his strong belief that the further reforms rendered necessary for the improvement of the condition of the ryots fall under three great heads—the further extension of the system of advances to cultivators; the introduction of a greater element of elasticity into our revenue system; and measures for restricting the right of land transfer.

THE sensational statement that the understanding arrived at between Sir Mortimer Durand on behalf of the Government of India and the Amir has practically committed the Government of India to an offensive and defensive alliance in view of eventualities, is, we are able to state, erroneous. Our relations with Abdur Rahman with respect to his position in regard to foreign countries have not been changed by anything done by the Durand Mission. The Mission dealt with questions connected with the boundaries of Afghanistan and the countries and peoples over which the Amir exercises a certain influence. No agreement was entered into with his Highness which changed the relations established when he came into power in 1880. Lord Lansdowne in his speech at the Royal Exchange referred to the subject of the understanding with his Highness in the following words:—"We are under a solemn obligation in certain circumstances to assist our ally the Amir of Afghanistan in maintaining the integrity of his possessions. The pledges which we have given to him are no doubt carefully guarded, and accompanied by indispensible reservations, but they are pledges which no British Government can ignore—pledges which may compel us in a certain event to meet an enemy beyond our own frontiers." His Lordship went on to state that the existence of this obligation constitutes a special reason which forbids the observance of a policy of mere abstention as regards the border region. If we have to meet an enemy beyond our own frontiers we shall have to make use of the great natural avenues leading from British India towards Afghanistan. We have therefore made a railway through the Bolan Pass, fortified Quetta, recently opened up the Gomal Pass, and greatly improved the communications between Quetta and the mouth of the Gomal through the Zhob Valley. These operations established a sphere of influence among the tribes of the country adjoining the Indian Frontier. We claim, within that sphere, to hold direct relations with the tribes, which are to hold relations with no other Power. We also claim the right of free access to their territory, and of making roads and where necessary for establishing posts for the protection of the roads. Subject to these conditions the tribes will be left to arrange their internal affairs as they deem fit. They will not be brought within the operation of the Indian Codes and Courts, which a certain member of Parliament has impatiently asked should be applied at once. Lord Lansdowne claimed that the measure of success attained by this policy during the last three years will put an end to the punitive expeditions which have been costly to ourselves and alarming to the tribes. His Lordship attributed the ceaseless unrest of recent years to the fact that no settlement of the frontier questions had been effected with the Amir, who saw with suspicion and apprehension the extension of our railways and the piercing of the Khojak for the Tunnel. The main object of the Durand Mission was to put an end to the strained relations arising out of a state of tension in the no man's land beyond the frontier, and that purpose has been accomplished. It may be mentioned that the Amir has not raised the question of the recognition of the son who will succeed him on the *gadi*; as his Highness did not raise that question it was no part of Sir Mortimer Durand's duty to do so.

THE produce of the salt works in operation in the Bombay Presidency is so unlimited that the supply invariably exceeds the demand, and this year, though sixty-two works were temporarily closed, there is still a superabundance. The produce of the Runn of Cutch was so great, that at the end of the official year just reported upon the stock in hand had risen from thirteen to twenty-three lakhs of maunds. This reserve, however, is to be utilised to compensate for the loss occasioned by the failure of the Sambhar Lake supply, and steps are being taken to increase the production by opening up new pans in the neighbourhood of the existing works. At Bulsar, unfortunately, the season was very unfavourable, and early rain interfered seriously with manufacturing operations. As a result the balance and the produce were only sufficient to meet current demands, and the stock in hand fell very low. The same cause affected salt production in the Konkan, and in each of the talukas a large decrease is noted. Loss and wastage of salt are still very great and are shown at twelve lakhs of maunds, an increase of a lakh and-a-quarter over the previous year. The proportion attributed to over-estimation at Bulsar (sixty-one thousand maunds) is, in the opinion of Government, excessive, to which expression is also added the observation that the explanation is incorrect, or the work of estimating very carelessly performed. In the Konkan, the return to the conical-heap system has tended to more correct estimation; but the results are not held to be altogether satisfactory, the comparison with former years being still unfavourable. The demand for Baragara salt continued to increase, and the high sales of 1892 were again exceeded by those of 1893, both the North-West Provinces and Central India taking increased quantities. The issues of sea salt declined by over nine and-a-half lakhs of maunds. The termination of the Portuguese Treaty has facilitated competition with Goa salt, and Mysore and British Malabar, both took larger quantities. A decrease in the exports to the Central Provinces the Collector is unable to explain; Northern India salt has not replaced it, but the average consumption per head throughout the Presidency has dwindled from almost twelve to eleven and one-tenth maunds. These figures, it is said, are not reliable as showing the actual consumption, for fluctuations in trade affect the figures to an appreciable degree. A falling off in Imperial salt dues is attributed partly to the unfavourable nature of the season and partly to variations in trade, a large increase under the head of "Duty on Exports, to British Malabar being, no doubt, due to the credit bond system as actual exports increased. The non-renewal of the Portuguese Treaty is also held to account for important fluctuations under the head of "Duty on Import by Land," and Imperial revenue has profited by the saving of the subsidy formerly granted. During the past year the expenditure of the Salt Department was practically the same as in the previous year, though it was necessary to entertain a strong preventive establishment on the Goa and Damaun frontiers.

ONE welcome feature of the resolution in review of the Salt Report referred to, is the gentle reminder which his Excellency in Council gives to Collectors and District Magistrates of the importance of discriminating between petty offences against the Salt Act, such as taking small quantities of natural salt for private use which are often far too severely punished, and organised smuggling which can hardly be repressed except by penalties imposed with some reference to the profits to be made by successful ventures. When the Salt Act in its present form was on the legislative anvil at Poona, the necessity for some such distinction being provided for was strongly urged by Mr. Naylor, then Legal Remembrancer to Government. But the majority was against his proposed amendment of the penal clauses, or it would not now have been necessary to urge the exercise of discrimination on district officers. On various occasions since the passing of the Act the hardship of prosecuting poor people who have carried home a handful of salt earth for domestic uses has been commented upon. The pity is that the possibility of district officers administering disproportionate fines for such offences was not provided against while the Salt Act was still before the Council.

VOLUNTEERS will hail with satisfaction the decision of the Government of India in regard to the award of medals to Captain Mitchell and six other volunteers who took part in the operation in Hunza-Nagar. Their surprise and that of every one else was great when it was found that they of all who served in a trying expedition were to go unrewarded. At least it is but a poor recognition of long weeks of campaigning in which they ran just as great risk of receiving their quietus as any other man in the expeditionary force. And considering they gave their services voluntarily and rendered assistance of great value to the officer commanding, it was naturally expected they would receive the same acknowledgment as had the regulars. To refuse them was certainly not the way to secure the assistance of volunteers on future occasions of necessity. When such arise, volunteers by their local knowledge and their acquaintance with the tribes against whom the expeditions are despatched, are frequently next to invaluable and the award of medals is as little as any Government could do by way of acknowledgment. It is satisfactory to learn, therefore, that on re-consideration of the matter the Government of India has been pleased to sanction the grant of the India medal with the Hunza clasp. The pity is that they have, in granting the volunteers their due, deemed it necessary to add the words "as a special case." Their further decision to amend a paragraph of the Army Regulations, relating to the subject, so as to allow actual military service in the presence of an enemy to be regarded as equivalent to the qualifying drills and musketry practice required for an efficiency certificate is but an act of justice and cannot in any way be described as a concession. Volunteers who serve in expeditions such as the Hunza-Nagar have practice of a more useful kind than mere drill; and as to their medals, considering they are as much amenable to military discipline as any other soldier of the force it is only fair they should be similarly regarded in the matter of rewards and decorations.

WE are requested to state that the photograph of those who took part in "the Lady Harris' Fancy Fair," and which was arranged to take place on Thursday morning, the 8th, has been postponed till Saturday, the 10th, at 9 a. m, (at Government House, Malabar Point).

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday and the day before, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a common jury were engaged in the trial of a case, in which Sadanand Narayen was charged with abetting one Aga Mirza in the manufacture of a forged deed of re-conveyance of certain property, situated at Worlee, which the accused had sold to Tejoo Khaya for Rs. 11,850, and with using it as a genuine document in a suit in the Small Causes Court; and Harichandra Bhicoba, Bajirao Tatia Raojee, and Hoosein Ali bin Mir Rahim Ali were charged with abetment of forgery. The jury found the first prisoner guilty of using as genuine a forged document; and he was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five years. The other prisoners were acquitted and discharged.

AS is well known the decennial report on the moral and material progress of India is being written by Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., of the Bombay Civil Service, and late Census Commissioner to the Indian Government. "The Athenæum" says that it is in a forward state, and will probably appear in March. Since Mr. Markham, the present President of the Royal Geographical Society, first initiated the plan of these decennial reports, two decades have passed. The last report appeared in 1885, and was written by Mr. Jas. S. Cotton.

JOURNALISTS in India will be able from the fellow-feeling which makes us kind, to sympathise with their German contemporaries just now. A Swabian living at Rottweil, in Germany, has just committed an offence against the law. The crime with which the man has been charged is conveyed in the title appearing in the German law-books as "Hausirgewerbebetriebsausdehnungsabgabegefahrdung" (Article 1 of the Law of May 23, 1890).

MR. J. E. MUDDOCK, F.R.G.S., writes from The Laurels, Valley-road, Shortlands, Kent. On the 12th July, 1892, while on the passage home from Montreal in the s. s. Sarnia, off the entrance to Belle Isle Straits, I threw an ordinary soda water bottle overboard, securely corked, and containing a letter, copy of which I enclose. On the 28th November last, that is a little more than sixteen months afterwards, the bottle was picked up off the coast of Norway, and has just reached me from Bergen. In order to gain the position where it was found, the bottle must have drifted over 4,000 miles in a north-easterly direction, and as it has been in the water something like 485 days, the rate of progress must have averaged 8¼ miles per diem.—[It must have gone southward first down the Labrador current, and then turned to the north-east on the Gulf Stream Drift.

THE Shaw-Savill Company's steamship Coptic, which arrived at Plymouth on January 13 from New Zealand, is stated to have had a somewhat exciting time during the two and-a-half days she was at Rio. The bombardment was going on, and a number of shots fell across her bows and stern. An officer of H.M.S. Sirius boarded the Coptic and anchored her in what he considered the safest position; but shots, however, flew in all directions, and H.M.S. Sirius, which was in the direct line of fire of both the opposing forces, had several shots from the machine guns through her awnings.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REPORTED SECRET TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The statement made by the Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard*, that a secret Treaty had been concluded between Russia and China regarding the Pamirs, is discredited at St. Petersburg.

ANOTHER COLLISION BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

A telegram has been received from Sierra Leone, which reports that the French have again attacked the British and killed five frontier police, and that the French lost three men in killed.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Commercial Treaty which has been signed between Russia and Germany reduces the German duties on grain and petroleum. The Emperor William, alluding thereto at a parliamentary dinner, insisted on the necessity of ratifying the Treaty, otherwise, he said, the tariff war would lead to real war.

THE LONDON UNEMPLOYED.

At a meeting of the unemployed held in London the agitator Williams declared that they would repeat the attempt to march to Trafalgar Square via Fleet Street and the Strand, and would fight the police with chemicals if interfered with.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Advices from Cairo state that Maher Pacha, the late Under-Secretary for War, has been created a Grand Officer of the Osmanieh Order by the Khedive, and also received another appointment.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Massilia, for Colombo and Australia, at noon to-day.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 6.

Mr. L. K. Laurie, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, takes leave to England immediately.

Mr. Merk, Political Officer in Kuram, proceeds home early in April, Mr. Donald, who is now with him as assistant, taking over the appointment.

ASSAM AFFAIRS.

No further disturbances have occurred in Assam, where an inquiry into the attacks upon Messrs. McCabe and Anderson is now proceeding.

LORD ELGIN'S TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy's tour in April, *en route* from Calcutta to Simla, has not yet been settled; but it is likely to be a very short one.

THE PARTABGARH MINT.

The report that the State of Partabgarh was coining rupees at the rate of Rs. 8,00,000 a day is, says the *Pioneer*, incorrect. As a matter of fact the writer in the *Times* was misinformed, or had misread his informant. The Partabgarh mint has been minting at the rate of Rs. 8,000 a day, not Rs. 8,00,000.

THE KUMBH MELA AT BENARES.

Yesterday was a great bathing day at the Kumbh Mela, at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna rivers. It is computed that nearly two millions of people were present yesterday. The crowd was most orderly.

An exciting accident occurred early in the day. One of the elephants ran amuck among the throng, charging right and left. Several people were injured. It is miraculous that a large number of people were not killed. The runaway was eventually brought to his senses by one of the Maharaja of Benares's elephants, which caught the erring tusker and bowled him over splendidly.

One of the most extraordinary incidents at the mela was the granting of receipts to people going over the bridge-of-boats. Each traveller, instead of getting a ticket to give up at the other end, was stamped on his or her right hand in bright yellow ink, so there was no fear of the receipt being lost; unless it was rubbed off or washed off on the way.

For the first time in the history of the mela missionaries were not permitted to have a tent in the midst of it this year. They were warned by the authorities to keep at a place near the fort, outside the fair, and did so with the result that they attracted no attention, and their words were wasted.

ADDRESSES TO LORD ELGIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 6.

To-day H. E. the Viceroy received addresses of welcome, presented by the deputations from the Calcutta Municipality, the Mahomedan Literary Society, and British Indian Association. There was no special feature in any of the addresses, and the replies were of the usual order.

THE JUBILEE OF ARCHBISHOP COLGAN'S ARRIVAL IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 6.

The jubilee of Archbishop Colgan's arrival in Madras is now being celebrated with much *eclat* by the Roman Catholic community. A letter from the Pope, congratulating his Grace was read, and numerous addresses were presented.

DEGREES IN SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Senate of the University have reported unfavourably on reference to it by Government regarding the proposal to establish Degrees in Science and Agriculture.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 6.

The examination of Vahiwatdar Maniprasad was concluded to-day. The examination-in-chief of Mr. Vaz, Assistant Police Superintendent, commenced, but it was not over when the Court adjourned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 5.

The City Line steamer City of Khios left here for Bombay day before yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 2.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 6.

Orient steamer Orotava from Australia arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay yesterday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SERIOUS accident occured on board her Majesty's ship Blanche, at Simonstown, while saluting the Admiral's flag. Several shots had been fired, and as the charge was being placed in the breach of one of the guns for the next shot, it ignited, and an explosion immediately ensued. One of the crew serving the weapon had his left arm shattered, and his face and eyes were dreadfully injured.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the period ending 6th January were, for passengers. etc., Rs. 52,033-13-2, and for goods, etc., Rs. 62,485-0-1, making altogether Rs. 1,14,518-13-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 109-12-9. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipts were Rs. 1,76,369-6-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 169-1-7.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 27th January were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 69,320, and for goods, etc., Rs. 97,550, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 23,193, making altogether Rs. 1,90,063, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 226-4-3. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipts were Rs. 1,92,847-14-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 229-9-4.

A STORY of a schoolboy's answer when catechised on the subject of "Faith" is told by Mr. T. F. Dale, of Bledlow Vicarage, Bucks, late chaplain at Lahore, in the Punjab. Mr. Dale writes to the *Spectator* to say that it was given to him quite recently by a European boy in an Indian school. "What do you mean by faith?" was the question. "Please, sir, when you believe anything you are quite certain is not true," was the prompt answer. "But the story on this subject I delight in," says Mr. Dale "was that of the little boy who asked his mother what faith was, and received the not very judicious reply that faith was believing in something you could not see, but which was told you by a person whom you could trust. 'For instance,' she continued, 'if I told you there was a chair in that corner, you would have to believe, though you could not see it.' 'Yes mother; but should I be bound to sit in it?'"

INFORMATION has reached Buluwayo that Lobengula is anxious to surrender. He has killed the induna who led the attack on Major Wilson's party, and who advised the King to retreat. Capt. Lendy, an officer in the service of the South Africa Company, and brother of Capt. E. Lendy, who was killed some weeks ago in West Africa, died at Tati on January 17.

FURTHER reports from Assam show that very serious disturbances had occurred in the Kamrup and Darrang districts before the Chief Commissioner applied for a detachment of troops to be sent to Gauhati. The increase in the land assessments is at the bottom of the trouble. It will be remembered that meetings were held last year to protest against the enhancement of the land revenue, and eventually memorials were sent to the Government of India. These petitions were couched in practically identical language, showing that the agitation had been organised, and was being controlled, by certain persons behind the ryots. The Government of India went carefully into the whole case, and decided quite lately, after consultation with Mr. Ward, Chief Commissioner in Calcutta, that an abatement might be made in the various districts. Telegrams were accordingly sent to all Deputy Commissioners in Assam where revenue at the higher rate was being collected; but before these instructions could arrive, the people had taken the law into their own hands. In Kamrup district the mob attacked Mr. McCabe, Deputy Commissioner; but he managed to overawe them by threatening the leaders with his revolver, and the gathering dispersed without the police having to fire. In the neighbourhood of Mangaldai, on January 28th, the mob of ryots was not to be cowed in this fashion. Some hundreds, if not thousands, assembled, and when Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissoner, tried to induce them to return to their homes, they declared that they would pay no revenue until a reply had been received from Government to their memorials. Full particulars have not yet reached us as to what followed; but Mr. Anderson and his police escort were eventually attacked, and as a last resort the order was given to fire upon the mob, who defied all the Deputy Commissioner's efforts to pacify them. The result was that twelve men were killed before order was restored. The Chief Commissioner, left Calcutta for Assam on receipt of the news, and has ordered a special inquiry to be at once instituted into the circumstances of the outbreak and its suppression.

THE appointment of Ambassador at St. Petersburg is said to have been offered to Lord Lansdowne and refused by him, his lordship being anxious to return to England to look after his property.

THE criticisms on the affairs of the French Navy have borne fruit. A Special Commission has been appointed by the Government to investigate the question of the arming and provisioning of the Navy. The members are MM. Thomson, de Mahy, Lockroy, Gerville-Reache, Brisson, Cavaignac, Chautemps, Felix Faure, Deputies; MM. Boulanger, Barbey, and Peytral, Senators; two members of the Court of Accounts, a member of the Council of State, and seven representatives of the Ministry of Marine.

HERE is a story from the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph*:—"A cattle-dealer from the Department of the Seine et Marne had driven into Paris on business in a vehicle of broad dimensions, as he is a phenomenally stout man, and as his horse was taken ill during his stay in the metropolis, he resolved to leave the animal here for the night, and to return home by rail. He bought a ticket at the Vincennes Station, but all his efforts to effect an entrance into a compartment proved abortive. The company's employes went to his assistance, and he was pushed and squeezed, almost denuded of his garments, but all to no purpose. The train was soon to start, and the scene had been watched with no little amusement by a number of passengers. 'Well,' said the cattle-dealer to the station-master, 'the regulations have not settled the dimensions of the travellers. I have my ticket, and you must take me.' The distracted official now proposed that the colossal passenger should make the journey in a luggage-van. The offer was accepted, and soon afterwards the train was speeding on its way with the cattle-dealer seated on a big box in the van, which had been covered for his special behoof with a comfortable cushion."

A GALLANT attempt to rescue a ship's crew is reported to have been made by the Dutch Transatlantic liner Amsterdam, which arrived at New York on January 17. On the 14th a schooner was sighted flying signals of distress, and the first officer and six men of the Amsterdam offered to man a boat. On the way to the schooner a sudden squall overturned the small craft, and of the seven men only one was saved. The schooner, with a crew of 14 men, was lost sight of in a snowstorm, and was never seen again.

INTELLIGENCE from Gibraltar reports that General Sir Robert Biddulph, Governor of Gibraltar, while out riding with his daughter near Campamento, on the Spanish lines, was stopped by two men armed with revolvers, who seized the horses' bridles and asked for money in a threatening manner. Sir Robert, however, refused compliance with this demand, and on the approach of the guard on duty close by the men decamped. They were captured later by the gendarmes, and from the statements which they made it appeared that both the men were in a state of great destitution, and that their sole object was to obtain money.

THE *Vossische Zeitung*, in a leader on "The Chancellor's Position," describes the difficulties encountered by Count Caprivi in conducting the Colonial policy of the Empire, and the powerful party at Court that are constantly trying to undermine him and to prejudice his Imperial master against him. The recent occurrences in the Cameroons, and the hasty decision come to by the Emperor in regard to the appointment of a governor of that Colony to succeed Herr Zimmerer, proves the existence of a strong Colonial party at Court which secretly intrigues against Count Caprivi's Colonial policy in the interest of German Colonial extension. "It is to be hoped," concludes the *Vossische*, "that the Chancellor will succeed in suppressing these Colonial enthusiasts.

IN France there exists an order of merit that is very little known. It has been founded by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the members are dogs who have distinguished themselves by deeds of bravery. A tastefully designed "collar of honour" is awarded to the nominees of the order. Among the animals already decorated in this way, one of the most celebrated is Bacchus, a large bull-dog, whose speciality it is to stop runaway horses by jumping up and seizing them by the bridle. Bacchus' master resides in the Rue Biscornet. It is calculated that the intelligent beast has already saved the lives of eight persons, if not more, in this way. Pataud, another bull-dog, received a collar in 1887 for saving his mistress from the attack of a foot-pad; and Turk, a splendid Newfoundland, has had a similar honour for saving three young children from drowning on different occasions.

"M. JACQUES ST. CERE," the foreign editor of the *Figaro* (according to the *Standard's* Paris correspondent) is good enough to assure the English that they are very foolish to be afraid of France driving England from the seas, and quite wrong in supposing that the Franco-Russian Alliance is directed against her exclusively. M. St. Cere almost feels tempted to address the perfidious islanders in these terms:—"Mais, bon Dieu, d'Anglais, what are you thinking of? The Franco-Russian Alliance, which upsets you so much, is not directed against anyone in particular; but if it were, it is not directed against you. You wish to increase the number of your ironclads. Well, so much the better for your shipbuilders; but please find some other pretext for your armaments. Perhaps you know enough of politics to be aware that there exists in Europe a political constellation which stands very much more in our way than you do. There are very many among us who do not love you, but only very few who wish to go to war against you, and as for our friends the Russians, much snow will fall and melt on the steppes before you and they come into collision. That would be the language of sound reason, but it is no use talking to them, as they have arrived at that pitch of exasperation that reason is the one thing they will not listen to."

THE other day Sir Robert Ball commenced a lecture, given under the auspices of the Photographic Society of Ireland, on "Invisible Stars," by reading the following, which had been handed to him—"Sir,—I see that you are advertised to lecture to-night on what you call 'invisible stars.' If stars are invisible, I should be glad to know how you can see them. Ought not to lecture on invisible objects be about as interesting as to lecture on inaudible music, or on perfumes from inodorous flowers?" The writer in a postscript said, "I shall be there." Our contemporary, "The Amateur Photographer," regards Sir Robert Ball's answer as a high compliment to photography. He said, "the photographic plate showed them that stars existed which, without such aid, could not be known to them. Their eyes, beautiful as they were, were in some respects imperfect. They might stare at the stars, but a prolonged stare became fatiguing. It was rather different when they collected the rays of light proceeding from those stars and fixed them on the photographic plate. They could prolong the exposure from seconds to hours. By this process thousands of millions of stars were fixed on the plate."

A MAN named Jervis was found guilty of charges under the Debtors Act at the Central Criminal Court, on Jan. 13, sentence being postponed until next sessions. His career has been adventurous. Dismissed from the 106th Bombay Light Infantry, in which regiment he was lieutenant in 1865, he came to England in 1872, failed for £38,000 in 1874, and since 1877 has been living in luxury at various houses in all parts of the country, leaving behind him in every place a large number of unsatisfied judgments. He recently started a dairy in the Waterloo-road, obtaining credit by representing that he was a relative of Lord Eldon, and imposing on people by a brougham, a liveried coachman, and other appurtenances of easy circumstances.

AT the opening of the Prussian Diet on January 16 the Emperor William, in his Speech from the Throne, pointed to the growing deficiencies in the Estimates, and said the difficulties arising from this state of things and from the increasing demands made by the Empire upon the individual States could only be obviated by a reorganisation of the financial affairs of the Empire, and by an adequate increase of its own resources. Intimation was made that, in order to promote the prosperity of agriculture and enable the agricultural industry to cope with bad times, the Government would endeavour to effect changes in the laws relating to landed property, and a bill for the establishment of Chambers of Agriculture would be presented. The Emperor, on taking his seat on the Throne, was warmly greeted by the assembled deputies. The Speech, however (the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says), was received in absolute silence, and on the Bourse it created a very unfavourable impression, Prussian Consols at once beginning to fall.

THE Franco-German negotiations for the delimitation of the Hinterland of the Cameroons are, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, making very slow progress, and are almost certain to fail, owing to the position taken up by the French delegates in the light of recent explorations. The German Government, it is said, are opposed to submitting the matter to arbitration.

THE Princess of Wales is (says the *World*) convalescent after her recent severe illness; but she is still very weak and much depressed, and Princess Maud has also been ill. Sunday (January 14) was the second anniversary of the death of the Duke of Clarence. The Princess is not likely to recover either her health or her spirits while she stays at Sandringham; and it is hoped that before the end of the month she will be able to go to Brighton on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and afterwards to Osborne for a few days, before she starts for the Mediterranean. The Princess and her daughters will be away from England until about Whitsuntide.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* (Jan. 17) states that he is informed by a "political suspect" that the oppression under which the Russian peasantry suffer is steadily driving them towards a resort to violent measures, and that plots and secret societies will increase as they have never done before.

"ATLAS" says, in the *World*:—I have now such confirmation of a rumour which reached me after the Navy debate in the House of Commons that I need no longer hesitate to give it publicity. Everybody remembers that in the debate on Lord George Hamilton's motion Sir William Harcourt asserted that, in the opinion of the Admiralty authorities, our naval supremacy was assured. This was on Dec. 19. Two days later he retracted this statement and explained in a bungling way that the estimates of the experts related only to the present moment, and had no bearing, therefore, upon the question before the House. It was plain to everyone that strong pressure must have been braught to bear upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to compel him to eat his words in this fashion, and a "strike" among the Sea Lords was suspected. I am assured that, as a matter of fact, they resigned office in a body, and strange to add, that the First Lord himself took sides with his colleagues at the Admiralty. It was Sir William Harcourt's retractation on the 21st which prevented the announcement of Lord Spencer's resignation.

THERE is no more dangerous mob than the Assamese, who are easily excited and apt to make free use of their *daos*—a dangerous weapon in the hands of determined men. Without seeking to pre-judge the case in any way, we may be sure that Mr. Anderson must have been hardly pressed before having resort to force. The misguided men who set the law at defiance should have known that the police were bound to protect the district officers and their own lives when attacked. One cannot but call to mind that in the Phulaganj affair, in 1861, the mob killed Lieutenant Singer, Assistant Commissioner, and several police, and that troops were required to quell the disturbance. The temper of the ryots last week was proved by their attack on Mr. McCabe in the first instance. There was evidently a series of well-planned demonstrations which had violence in view, and the inquiry now proceeding should disclose the ringleaders of the combination.

A SPECIAL JUROR GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The special jurors called for the current Criminal Sessions think they have a legitimate grievance. We are busy men, some of us are heads of departments in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and in the G. I. P. Railway, at Parel—five miles from the Fort—one is a bank manager, several are brokers in a large way of business, others merchants and professional men. As special jurors only serve as a rule in murder cases, and as there is only one murder case in the present Sessions, it was surely easy to arrange that this murder case should come on on a particular morning, ordinarily this is arranged for. But I am sorry to say that during the present Sessions we have been treated just as if we were common jurymen, and no provision has been made for making our thankless task as little onerous as possible. On former occasions a notification has been put in the local column of the daily papers. Sometimes, when that has not been done, we have on our first visit to the Court been informed the day on which we should be required to attend. At this Sessions we attended at 10 a.m. of last Friday, when we were asked to attend again at 10 a.m. of Monday. After waiting half-an-hour on Monday, a common jury case was called on instead of ours, and we were requested to attend at 11 a.m. on Tuesday. We attended at that hour, nine of us were called, and sent away with the request that we should come again at 2 p.m. the same day. Fancy, however, to hurry through our tiffins by such an hour! Arriving, meekly at 2 p.m., we were told that the common jury case was still on, and that his lordship would sit at 2-30. But by 2-15 we were informed by the acting Clerk of the Crown that we should come again at 10 a.m. of Wednesday. As jurymen and loyal subjects we are willing to do our best to discharge the duty devolving upon us, and we respectfully submit to his lordship that our time is too valuable to be wasted in waiting about day by day in the court. We ask that as a rule a day and hour may be fixed, so that we may get through our work without waiting. As it is we shall by to-morrow morning have attended the Court five times, when by a little businesslike arrangement once would have been sufficient.—Yours, &c.,

SPECIAL JUROR.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Municipality has now been improving the Gowalia Tank Road at some places, but I am sorry to observe that its attention has not as yet been drawn to the entrance of the same road, which at present is very narrow and inconvenient for carriages as well as for pedestrians going down from Malabar Hill and Walkeshwar. I am, therefore, of opinion that the Municipality should purchase a small plot of land, which forms a projecting corner on the right-hand side of the road, to improve the same. The plot of ground above alluded to being at the corner, the owner might naturally refuse to part with it, but the Municipality can compel him to do so under the Land Acquisition Act.—Yours, &c.,

B.

Feb. 6.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SAILING COMMITTEE.—Captain John Hext, C.I.E., R.N., Commodore; Commander Maurice Bean, Judge; Commander H. S. Black, Mr. C. H. Byrne; Captain K. Macaulay, Starter; Captain W. F. Potts; and Major T. W. C. Leathem, Hon. Secretary.

PROGRAMME FOR SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1894.

SAILING RACE.—A sealed handicap for all *bona-fide* Club Yachts.—Entrance Rs. 15. 1st prize a cup valued Rs. 350, 2nd prize Rs. 175. To start at 2 p. m. *Twice* round the course.

Yachts' name.	Rig.	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag.
1 Princess	Lateen	F A Little, Esq	Blue pierced with anchor
2 Mannikin	Cutter	Capt S C U Smith	R A Colors
3 Janetta	Lugger	Col F Firebrace	Crossed pick and shovel blue on white ground
1 La Mascotte	Lateen	J Westall, Esq	Cross & Crescen
2 Melody	Lugger	John B K Macbeth, Esq	White with blue M
Red Rose	Lateen	Major S Jackson	Red and white with a narrow blackline between
Santa	Cutter	Surgn-Major H W Boyd	Red with white star

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For Licensed Passenger Boats.—Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 20, 2nd Rs. 10. Six boats to start or no second prize. To start at 4-30 p.m.

1 Luximi, No 2367, Tons 3¾, Goolam Hoosein, Pennant D
2 Gunga, No 2197, Tons 3¼, Mahomed Cassim, White and red verdical pennant
3 Hindoostan, No 4263, Tons 3¼, Abdool Reyman, Flag B of C Code
4 Sullamutty, No 1802, Tons 3½, Mahomed Cassum, Flag P of C Code
5 Dustagiri, No 5036, Tons 4¾, Shaik Cosman, Flag T of C Code
6 Bowanee, No 4926, Tons 4¼, Jainoodin, Pennant G
7 Rahamani No 4438, Tons 3¼, Shaik Dawood, Square Flag, Blue, red and white horizontal

2ND RACE.—For Licensed Canoes—Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 10, 2nd prize Rs. 5. Six canoes to start or no second prize. To start at 4-15 p.m.

1 S Disge, No 3039, Tons ¾, Dawood Meeya, F Pennant.
2 Chandrahan, No 2950, Tons ¾, Ebramjee Adamba G Pennant.
3 Yeshwanty, No 9968 Tons 1¼ Fakeer Essabjee, H Flag.
4 Bhawany, No 7082 Tons ¾ Dadoo Hassanba, C Pennant.
5 Bhawany, No 9318 Tons 4¼ Ebramjee Alibhoy. B Flag.
6 Yeshwanty No 11038 Tons 1½ Dawood Mahomed, J Flag.
7 Soolemanee No 3117 Tons 1¼ Abdool Essabjee, K Flag.
8 Hunmant Parasad, No 12295 Ton 1 Sulleman Ahmedba, White Flag.
9 Bhima, No 7115 Tons 1¼ Essub Ismail, Red Flag.
10 Salamutty, No 3088 Tons 1¼ Ahmedaba Adam, M Flag.

3RD RACE.—For Four to Six Oared Gigs, Man-o'-war, ships' boats or otherwise,—1 mile,—Entrance Rs. 5- 1st prize Rs. 60, 2nd prize Rs. 30, 3rd prize Rs. 15. Four boats to start or no 2nd prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd prize. To start at 5 p.m.

1 H M S Plassy's whaler, Lieut and Commander, Wm Gunn. White bearing a blue P.
2 Gig Dart, Capt M A Humphrys, Red and white with a narrow black line.
3 R I M S Clive's Boat, Commander T G R Finny, A pennant. Dark and light blue horizontal.

4TH RACE.—For Boats of not less than Eight Oars, Man-o'-war, ships' boats or otherwise,—1 mile.—Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize Rs. 80, 2nd prize Rs. 40, 3rd prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no 2nd prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd prize. To start at 5-15 p.m.

1 H M S Magdala's 2nd cutter, Lieut E Yorke, Blue.
2 H M S Magdala's whaler, Lieut E Yorke, Yellow.
3 R I M S Clive's cutter, Commander T G R Finny, A pennant Dark and light blue vertical.
4 H M S Magdala's first cutter. Lieut E Yorke, Green with yellow anchor.
5 H M S Magdala's third cutter. Lieut E Yorke, White Burgee with a vertitical Red cross.

5TH RACE.—For *bona-fide* Club Yachts' Jolly Boats. Any size or number of oars pulled by yachts' sailing crews.—Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 45, 2nd prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no second prize. To start at 5-30 p.m.

Red Rose's Boat, Major S. Jackson. Red and white with a narrow black line between.

6TH RACE.—For *bona-fide* Club Yachts' Boats under 12 feet. Any number of oars pulled by yachts' crews.—Entrance free. Three boats to start or no race. Prize Rs. 10. To start at 5-45 p.m.

Melody's Boat, John B K Macbeth, Esq, white with blue M.
Senta's Boat, Surgn-Major H W Boyd, Red with white star

For Berthon Collapsible boats. Start to be made by Collapsed boats on shore or from a ship, boats to be extended launched, the crew two white men) to get in, full round a mark, back point, haul up boat and collapse. First collapsed boat to win. To start at 5-20 p.m.

For Torpedo Boats Punts. To start at 5-25 p.m.

AQUATIC SPORTS—at 3-30 p.m. Prizes Rs. 42.

Water Polo, Duck Hunt, Greasy Pole, &c., &c, High Water 12-21. 12'-7" at the Apollo Bunder.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. HARRY STANLEY deserves the most liberal support from the Bombay public, who are this season entertained to an unusually varied and popular list of entertainments, including pantomimes, burlesques, operas, and dramas by some of the best known modern writers. Mr. Stanley's Company consists of opera bouffe favourites of high order, among them being Misses Nellie de Lorme, Amy Childs, Fanny Stanley, Dolly Childs, Flo Childs, Messrs. Arthur Fawcett, and A. Royd; it also includes serio-comic performers of versatility and special knowledge, as Messrs. Tommy Empson, R. Stephenson, and capital dramatists, among whom are Mr. Harry Stanley himself, and Mr. E. Phillips. As skirt dancers of high ability may be mentioned Misses Stephenson and Peters under the direction of Miss L. Donnelly, the premier danseuse. The troupe possesses a pair of "funny-fellows," Messrs. W. Stanley and W. Driscoll, who have won golden opinions from the theatre-going public here. Last night the burlesque "Lalla Rookh" was succesfully staged. To-night the most recent and gorgeous pantomime "The Queen of Hearts" will be presented. This elaborate piece possesses the merit of originality combined with all that is novel and "up to date." The lyrics embrace all the most popular of serio-comic and comic melodies, now the rage in London. There will be an afternoon performance next Saturday, at 4-30 p.m., for the convenience of families and schools. The beautiful burlesque, entitled "Ali Baba and the Forty Robbers," will be played on the occasion.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, FEB 4.

BELGAUM has pursued its quiet little way since I last brought its existence before the great eye of the public. Incidents of a sort have occurred. Such wild dissipations as badminton and tennis tournaments, a subscription dance at that centre of our universe, the club, have in turn roused the station's lethargy. Then topics for conversation have been afforded by quite novel departures. For instance, little Redlington's Hackney-stand burst into the glories of a shigram, drawn by the meekest looking horse I ever set eyes on, a horse that looked appealingly round, begging for the suffrages of its equine companions, and getting up a kind of micawber-like "I'm an 'umble crittur" tone into its feeble whinnies. Next to the lordly shigram stood a cart—what its particular rank was is more than I am competent to assert—dog-carts I fear would have scorned connection, perhaps, it once was what I have heard, my neighbours from Bengal call a tum-tum. There is a ricketty sound about that name that seems to suggest a ram shackle order of conveyance, and the little cart in our stand undoubtedly called forth loudly for repair; its locomotive power is the stringiest of little country tats, and I fancy our old friends the dhumny would prove more comfortable, shaky as it is, than either of the carriages provided for our temptation. Another very startling departure now talked of is that a pucka grand-stand is now being planned and estimated for. The gymkhana building on the race-course maidan, is to be utilised for the purpose of a second storey to supply the accommodation needful for a stand. This is certainly the most sensible move I have heard of for a long while in this station, where most of the startling departures and proposals talked of prove as utterly impracticable as those of the department for which I saw recommended a rattle for a badge, and a vivid green for a distinctive colour. Buildings seem to be very much on the tapis. A new badminton shed is shortly to be added to the club; our Aryan brethren have organised a Hindu club and tennis courts where the gilded Hindu youths may earn laurels and lasting renown are even now in course of completion. Then there are the new ice and oil factories which are to be the fortune of the Belgaum Manufacturing Company, slowly approaching to a state of accomplishment. As this company has several shareholders in Bombay, a description of a visit I was enabled to pay to the factories by the courtesy of the manager, Mr. Jelke, may not prove uninteresting to some of my readers. I remember, a long while ago being shown a tiny house and a particularly well-built stone tank which were to develop into an ice factory. I have been always intending to accept Mr. Jelke's pressing invitation to be "personally" conducted over the factories, new and old, but somehow was prevented from doing so, till a desire for exploring came over me a day or two ago, and I found my way by a road, which like the bazaar tum-tum loudly calls for repair to the factories in question. Quietly but, very surely, has the tiny-house developed to a very fair-sized two-storied dwelling-house, with the old factory at one side, and the factories now in building, on the other. A small store for the sale of oil occupies a less hidden locality. Just near the 7th N. I. lines, and as I passed it on my way to the factories I noticed that a brisk sale of oil, per bottle and tin pot, was going on. The factories are not in a prominent position in the station, but their situation, in close proximity to the railway station, is a wonderful help to the company in regard to the saving of time, labour, and that all-important item, money. The goods sheds of the railway station are not a stone's throw from the factories, and goods are consequently carried to and fro without the slightest trouble or more than a fractional expenditure of time and money. I was first taken to the ice factory. Here I was told on starting, that Belgaum is not a great ice-consuming station. "The winds are always blowing," Mr. Jelke remarked, and ice is not essential for cooling one's victuals or drink, five or six tons of ice are made at once, and that stock lasts eight days. The ice-box is so constructed that waste is reduced to a minimum, thus most of the amount manufactured is sold. From the ice factory we walked into the adjoining chamber where oil is manufactured. It is to this manufacture that the company looks for most of its future gains. At present the expenditure on new buildings, machinery, &c., &c., is decidedly more than the receipts, but as the stock once purchased is an expense undergone once and for all there is no doubt that the next dividends will be largely satisfactory. At present the oil mills and ice factory are all worked by an old and small engine, but when the new buildings are ready the six oil mills now working will be increased to twenty, with room for twenty more as need comes, and the powerful engine of twenty horse-power will be competent to turn out not only as much oil but more ice, too, than all Belgaum and the surrounding districts require. Oil of three kinds is extracted; that is, gingelly, carti or kosumbar, and groundnut oil. Abundance of gingelly grows all round Belgaum, the carti is brought from Hubli, and groundnuts from Nepani. The oil is now selling at Rs. 2-14 a maund, and oil cake at 5 annas a maund. This latter struck me as looking a great deal richer than the culty pocurable at a higher rate in the bazaars. The seed room is large and airy, and here as well as in every portion of the two factories, old and new, finished and unfinished, I was struck by the extreme cleanliness of everything. Mr. Jelke has none but native assistants at present. When his new factories are ready, he thinks he will have European or Eurasian helps. He is his own smith as well as engineer and inventor. His cleverly-constructed doors, that fold and move with the utmost ease in the smallest space possible, are worthy of praise, and the pump of his own invention, which reduces the labour of drawing water from the fine large well adjoining the factories, to no more than the lifting of a pipe up and down, is also an evidence of his mechanical skill. I quite agreed with Mr. Jelke that Belgaum is just the place, where an oil factory should pay well. Oil-seeds are plentiful, and labour cheap, and with such clever and economical management as the company has been able to secure, the enterprise promises to be largely successful. The view from the manager's balcony is a very pretty and extensive one, but as the house is remote from the abode of man, he and his family have nothing but the view, the noise of the railway station, and the rattle of machinery at work, to entertain them. In conversation with Mr. Jelke I found that he and his family had come from the "Hartz Mountain Country," and I could not help thinking how different their home here must be and how utterly exiled they must feel.

I find I must go back to the gay world of Belgaum again. I had forgotten to note the gymkhana meeting that took place last week. Its events were not novel. The usual races for British and Native troops beginning the programme—the "sops for cerberus I call them—the rest of the events, as a rule being for "members only." Then came the exciting events, where the sahibs and madams entered the lists in the divers competitions and gained kudos unto themselves for clever riding and the like. I must wind up with "The Church." St. Mary's new organist has arrived, and the choir has been largely augmented by the pick of the talent in the station. So now we may look forward to pealing anthems and services where the crisp, up-to-date sermons (I hope my padre will not excommunicate me for these adjectives) will not be the sole attraction. For months past the music has been rather trying to all choir, congregation, and padre. Now I trust the new regime will work well, smoothly, and what is more, have a long and prosperous life. St. Mary's choir has had such vicissitudes, that my wish, is no doubt the universal one here.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. s.s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 26th, ult. left Aden at 11 a. m. yesterday. The Sutlej, which communicated at Aden with P. and O. s.s. Massilia, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Surg.-Major and Mrs. Murray, infant and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Neil and two children, Dr. H. C. Martin, Lieut. F. and Mrs. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hudson, Miss Sturges, Mr. Herbert C. Vesey, Mr. E. J. O'Brien, Mr. Couchman, Mrs. E. J. O'Brien, Mr. A. D. White, Mr. and Mrs. Berlgin, Mr. A. Johnson.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. G. Toynbee, Major Bowles, Mr. and Mrs. Clegg, Mr. F. J. Stevens, Major H. W. Griffith, Mrs. Bindon Blood, Mr. H. Babington Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

From Port Said: Mr. H. Lindsay.

For Kurrachee: Mr. and Mrs. Wintle.

For Colombo: Mr. and Lady Constance Combe, Mr. R. H. Ramsden, Miss Mansfield Clarke, Mr. Gerald Cadogan, Mr. F. W. Ramsden, Mr. Paget Baxter, Miss L. Robson, Mr. F. J. Heywood, Mr. B. Holmes, Mr. J. Fuller, Capt. Adair, Capt. A. Nair, Col. Dawson, Mr. Anthony.

ACCORDING to intelligence which has reached Marseilles, and has been forwarded by the *Times* Paris correspondent, the relations between the French and Chinese would seem to be improving. France is at present working very actively to develop safe commercial routes into China, and at Song-Phong will come into active rivalry with England. The steamer Oxus has brought ominous accounts of the prevalence of the plague on the frontier of Tonquin.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

APPLICATION FOR A TRAVERSE.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, on behalf of John Joseph De Silva, who has been committed on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a clerk in the employ of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., applied for a traverse of the case until the next Sessions. The learned counsel said the enquiry in the case had been pushed on before the magistrate last month, and it would take the accused a fortnight to complete an inspection of the books, and also some time to prepare briefs for counsel. An assistant in the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, the accused's solicitors, had made an affidavit, from which it appeared that the enquiry in the Police Court really commenced on the 3rd ultimo, and that on the 4th and 9th ultimo fresh charges were laid against the accused of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,255 and Rs. 24,000. On the 30th ult., an inspection of books was called for, but was not given, and it would now take a fortnight to complete the inspection. Mr. Graham had made an affidavit in reply.

His Lordship: Is the accused in custody or on bail?

Mr. Anderson: He is in custody.

Mr. Anderson, reading from Mr. Graham's affidavit, said the allegations of Mr. Graham required to be tested by an inspection of the books. Mr. Graham went beyond the mark when he said an inspection of the books could have no bearing on the charges. Unless the accused's case was to be directed by the views of the prosecution about it, it was a very good case for a traverse. Two of the charges were not lodged until the 4th and 9th ult. The accused was ill at his house for some time, and could not inspect the books. It was not obligatory on the accused to commence an inspection of the books until he was committed, and obviously he required more time to inspect the books and to prepare his defence. If his Lordship adjourned the Sessions for a month, the accused would be ready to take his trial, or the case might be adjourned until the next Sessions.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the prosecution, opposed the application, for which, he said, no ground whatever had been stated. The charges related to items of monies received from constituents, and no inspection of the books was required. The items were balances taken out by the accused himself from the accounts. An inspection of the books had been given at the office of Messrs. Graham and Co. from the 3rd ult. The learned counsel said an inspection would not take more than a day; no obstacle whatever had been put in the way of an inspection, and the application was made from some other motive than a mere inspecton of the books.

Mr. Anderson, in reply, remarked there was absolutely no ground for imputing motive to the accused. There was no ground for hurrying him into a defence in the way the prosecution thought proper.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

His Lordship, in giving his decision later in the day, said the application seemed to be a *bona fide* one, as his Lordship could hardly understand that the accused, who was in jail, would wish to prolong the case against himself. There was apparently good reason for his wishing to inspect the books, so as to be prepared with his defence. His lordship considered that, in the interests of justice, the application should be granted; and thought the prosecution would hardly go on with the trial without giving the accused a proper opportunity to prepare his defence; for if they did, it would tell against them. For these reasons his Lordship traversed the case to the next Sessions.

The trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and the same common jury:—

CONSPIRACY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A FALSE DEED OF RE-CONVEYANCE.

Sadanand Narayen, Harichand Wittoba, Bajirao Tatia Raojee, and Syed Hussein Ali bin Mir Rahim Ali were placed at the bar, the first accused charged with abetting one Aga Mirza in forging an agreement by one Sojpal Khaya to re-convey certain property to the first accused, and with fraudulently using it as genuine in a suit in the Small Causes Court, while the other three accused were charged with abetment of forgery. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the prosecution. The first accused conducted his own defence. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the second accused; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna and Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the third and fourth accused.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued.

Mr. Bapoojee Dinanath, interpreter, Small Causes Court, and an expert in handwriting, said the signature on the forged document seemed to be a very good imitation if it was not written by the same hand as the genuine signature of Tejoo Khaya. The signature was written in a free hand, which could be done by a certain amount of practice, upon the genuine signature.

Several other witnesses were called for the prosecution.

The first prisoner, in answer to the Court at the close of the case for the prosecution, said the deed was signed in his presence by Tejoo Khaya, and he had witnesses to prove his statement.

His Lordship: How is it that it turns out to be a deed of sale when you say it was a deed of mortgage.

Prisoner: It was represented to me to be a deed of mortgage by Tejoo Khaya and the clerk of Mr. Shamrao.

The third accused, in his defence, said one evening the first accused, a Bania, and a Purvoe writer came to him and asked him to interpret a document to him. He did so, and signed it. There was no date on it, and he put no date to it. It was about two years ago.

The fourth accused said this was a trumped-up case.

The first accused called Moroobai, a widow, who stated that she lived in the first accused's house and paid him rent. He paid for the repairs, Tejoo Khaya never came to demand rent of witness. In cross-examination, witness admitted she was the first accused's aunt.

Two other witnesses stated that they paid the rents for the rooms they occupied, to the first accused.

The first accused's grandmother said she was present at the office of Mr. Shamrao when a deed was executed. They said it was a deed of sale, and she was told to sign it, and did so. It was not interpreted or explained to her.

Peter Baptista, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, said he ejected the first accused from the house he occupied at Worlee. He had seen furniture belonging to accused in the "dewankhana" and two lower rooms.

Cross-examined: I did not see what was in the "dewankhana." The first accused brought down certain things and said they were from the dewankhana.

Mr. Lowndes, in addressing the jury for the second accused, drew their attention to the gross improbability of the story told for the prosecution as to the way in which the note was manufactured. Without any preparation, without being sounded on the subject, Ramchandra, one of the witnesses, was asked to put his attestation to the document, and declined to do so. Then the jury were asked to believe that Aga Mirza practised thirteen or fourteen times over the genuine signature of Tejoo Khaya, and then forged the signature. The statements were absurd, and they constituted evidence on which, said the learned counsel, no court would hang a dog, much less a human being.

Mr. Jardine next addressed the jury on behalf of the third and fourth accused. The man Ramchandra, who stated he saw the manufacture of the forged document, was himself an accomplice; and his evidence was not in the least corroborated by any other witness. The story he told was improbable in the extreme. The learned counsel commented at great length upon the evidence of other witnesses, and pointed attention to the discrepancies and improbabilities which he saw therein.

Mr. Anderson, in summing up the case, said the genuineness of the document in question had been denied for the prisoners, but it must be remembered that the document had all the time remained in the possession of the first accused until it was produced in the Small Causes Court. The evidence of the witness Ramchandra had been impeached as that of an accomplice; but the learned counsel said he did not rely upon the evidence of Ramchandra alone. Mr. Shamrao had stated that the deed was a deed of absolute sale, and not of mortgage. The first prisoner had all along said that it was a deed of mortgage; and yet when he called his grandmother as a witness, she put him completely out of court by stating that Mr. Shamrao had distinctly explained to all the parties at his office that it was a deed of sale, not of mortgage. The first prisoner seemed to be a clever man, and saw at once that it was to his advantage to go to other solicitors at a later stage; and so he went and got his letters written by other solicitors. There could be no doubt upon the rent-notes that possession of the Worlee premises was given to Tejoo Khaya; and there could be no pretence for saying that the first prisoner did not know that the document was not a deed of sale. In the correspondence, the document was referred to by successive solicitors as a deed of mortgage; and Mr. Anderson argued that at that time the document in question was not in existence, for if it were, the solicitors in writing their letters, would have positively referred to it in its true character, which they omitted to do.

His Lordship in summing up the case to the jury, said the first question was whether the deed of the

3rd September, produced in the case, was a forged one. The deed had been produced and registered before the Registrar, and no objection was made at the time of registration. There was evidence that full consideration was paid at the time of the execution of the deed, and that it was properly executed in the presence of Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, a solicitor of the Court; and there was no evidence to show that any objection was raised at the time of the registration. Referring to the correspondence, his Lordship drew the jury's attention to the absence of any reference to the deed of the 3rd October in the letters which the first prisoner got his solicitors to write; and to the presumption that it could not have been in existence at the time the letters were written. There was the denial of the complainant that he ever executed the deed of the 3rd October. His Lordship advised the jury to attach no weight to the expert evidence. His Lordship said that, except the evidence of Ramchandra Sadowa, there was no evidence against the second and fourth prisoners. Ramchandra seemed to his Lordship to come within the class of an accomplice; and the jury were told not to rely upon his evidence unless it was corroborated in material points. His Lordship himself saw no strong corroboration. There was strong evidence against the first prisoner if the jury believed the evidence; but there was no strong evidence against the second and fourth accused. The evidence against the third prisoner was expert evidence, which it would be dangerous in a case like this to rely upon wholly. The jury should consider what motive the third accused, an interpreter, could have in the matter, and there were no suggestions whatever that he had any motive. The first accused might be said to have a motive, and also the second, who was related to him, but it had not been suggested that the third accused had any motive in the matter.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the first prisoner on the charge of using as genuine a forged document, and not guilty on the other charge; but acquitted the other three prisoners.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the first prisoner, said there could be no doubt that the document was a forged one, and that the prisoner used it as genuine. His Lordship thought the jury were quite right in placing no reliance on the evidence of the accomplice Ramchandra with regard to the other prisoners, especially the third. The first prisoner was then sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, the others being discharged.

The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

THE TRAGEDY IN A CALCUTTA CHURCH-YARD.

The following further particulars regarding this tragedy, briefly reported in our telegraphic columns last week, are to hand:—It would appear that some fifteen months ago a man of the name of Peters married a Miss Dragoon, and the union was considered not a happy one. The married couple do not, however, seem to have lived on very happy terms, for soon after the marriage Mrs. Peters complained of the brutality and ill-treatment of her husband. Peters's cruelty was such that on one occasion she reported the matter to the police at Bow Bazaar. The couple after their marriage lived apart from their parents, in No. 20, Bow Bazaar-lane, and in the meantime the father of the girl died. At the time of the marriage Mr. Dragoon had settled the sum of Rs. 10,000 on his daughter, and on his death had left all his money to her and to his son, his widow only enjoying a life-interest. About two weeks ago Peters asked his wife for a loan of three hundred rupees, and also requested her to leave Calcutta and go up-country with him. She declined to do so, and this so enraged him that he threatened to shoot her, and seizing her by the throat, attempted to strangle her. This took place at their own residence in Bow Bazaar-lane. Peters's conduct on this occasion so frightened his wife, that she ran barefooted to her mother's house in No. 12, Bow Bazaar-street, and related to her what had taken place. Peters followed her, and the mother endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation by suggesting that both of them should live with her. The wife however, declined to do this, and left her mother's house. Returning to his own house, Peters removed all his own property, leaving his wife's property behind. Since that time, sixteen days ago, he was not seen again.

On Friday morning, being the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, Mrs. Peters accompanied her mother (both ladies being strict Roman Catholics) to the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Dhurrumtollah-street, in their own conveyance. Peters, it appears, had secreted himself at the door of the Church, and as the mother and daughter alighted, he rushed forward, and seizing his wife by the hand, dragged her towards the street. Seizing her firmly by her left arm, Peters drew a revolver and shot her in the left breast. Upon this Mrs. Dragoon's syce ran up, and, getting hold of Peters's hand, tried to make him desist. Wrenching his arm away from the grasp of the terrified syce, Peters shot her again in the cheek, and fired a third shot at his wife as she lay lifeless on the ground. He then walked over to the centre of the street, and shot himself on the side of the neck. Staggering towards Messrs. Cook and Company's stables, he shot himself again, and, staggering, fell against the wall. Not satisfied with this, apparently, and having discharged all the cartridges from one revolver, he took out a second revolver from his trouser's pocket and endeavoured to inflict a further wound on himself; but this shot appears to have gone wide. His hands then fell back, and the second revolver lay harmless by his side. At this stage an assistant from Messrs. Cook and Company's premises appeared on the scene, and Peters was immediately placed in a ticca-gharry and removed to the Medical College Hospital. Here an operation was performed on him by Drs. O'Kinealy and O'Brien, and the bullet which Peters had levelled at himself was traced to the back of the left eye, where it had injured the flooring of the skull. Meanwhile the body of Mrs. Peters had been removed, first to the Church vestibule, and afterwards to the morgue, where a *post-mortem* was held on it by the Police Surgeon. The body, while it lay at the morgue, was also viewed by the Coroner and a jury, preliminary to the inquest. The Police Surgeon certified that death was caused from gun-shot wounds. The shot which was fired at her left breast had gone through the cartillage of the fourth rib, through the lung, and into the heart, by which the bullet was deflected, and had pased out of the chest just above the fourth right rib, which it had grazed, and finally lodged in the right breast.

After Peters was removed to the hospital his condition was so critical that Mr. Marsden, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was sent for to take his dying declaration. Peters, who was still conscious, said: "I am an engineer; that is my wife. Her mother is the cause of it all from the very commencement. He could speak no further, and Mr. Marsden then left.

With regard to the statement made by Peters that he is an engineer, this would appear to be true, for several years ago he lived by his profession. He then started as general broker, but his business does not seem to have prospered. Thereafter he seems to have led a careless life; and being an excellent billiard player, was in much requisition among the votaries of the game. He was a constant *habitue* of the billiard saloons in Calcutta, and for several months before his marriage with his deceased wife he practically earned his living by his knowledge of the game.

THE INDIAN ENGINEER'S DIARY AND REFERENCE BOOK.

The proprietors of that ably conducted journal "The Indian Engineer" are accustomed to present a diary and reference book to subscribers, and we are in receipt of the 1894 edition of what may without exaggeration be described as a handsome volume. It is a quarto book bound in red cloth, and before the diary is reached there are some eighty pages of information upon engineering and cognate subjects. To give a list of the contents of this part of the volume would occupy a good deal of space, but amongst the most noticeable special features which may be mentioned are abbreviations used in connection with trade; the English value of foreign weights and measures; Indian ready reckoners; six pages of notes and hints for carpenters and builders; and similar information for the glazier and painter, the founder and smith, the plasterer, the plumber and the slater and valuable notes on such topics as hydraulics, water-supply, ropes and chains, rails, and electricity. Besides a number of leaves for memoranda, the diary extends to over a hundred pages interleaved with blotting of much more absorbent quality than is mostly the case in annuals of this description. The proprietors of "Indian Engineering" justly lay claim to having spared neither pains nor expense in the preparation of the diary, which is certainly the best *vade mecum* issued in India for the use of those engaged in engineering and mechanical pursuits.

The Portuguese settlement of Angola was attacked in December by 3,000 armed natives, who, it is stated, were only driven back after a hot engagement lasting many hours; but no Portuguese casualties are reported.

THE DIRECTORSHIP OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.

A correspondent who subscribes himself D. G. P. writes to us in this subject as follows:—

Mr. S. B. Jatar, the present Director of Public Instruction in the province, retires from April next, and speculation is rife as to who is to succeed him. Mr. Jatar is the second native gentleman who has held that office, the first having been his immediate predecessor, Mr. N. B. Dandekar, who was selected in 1875 by Lord Northbrook's Government to succeed the late Dr. Sinclair. Messrs. Dandekar and Jatar have thus been at the helm of the Educational Department for eighteen years, and have managed it with a zeal and ability, which have been duly recognized by the Resident and the Commissioner in their reviews of the annual reports. Mr. Dandekar commenced with bringing to notice in "a straightforward manner the shortcomings and weak points of the Department," and his sustained effort at reform won for him "cordial acknowledgments for earnest attention," "approval of his control and administration," and "thanks for the very efficient manner in which he conducted his duties" and "for his excellent services in the important office he filled with marked ability and knowledge." Mr. Jatar also has acquitted himself equally well. "There are," says the Resident in his review of the report for 1886-87, "few Departments in Berar, better administered, or more carefully watched over than this which is presided over by Mr. S. B. Jatar."

I will trouble you with a few facts and figures, which will show how the good work initiated by Dr. Sinclair has been carried on by his two native successors, and by what rapid strides they have enabled the Berars to come in education to the level of the older provinces, in the course of less than two generations. The number of schools has risen from 654 to 1,373, and the number of scholars from 25,842 to 53,369, the latter representing a percentage of 23 out of children of school-going age. The two High Schools at Akola and Amraoti have on their rolls more than 400 boys as against half the number in 1875-76, out of whom 27 as against 9 passed at the Matriculation. Against one Boarding House with 33 boarders, we have now three with 80 boarders, one being for Mahomedans only. The total departmental expenditure was in 1875-76 Rs. 3,80,855, of which Rs. 2,54,140 were contributed from the general revenues. In 1892-93 the expenditure rose to Rs. 4,39,000 of which, however, close upon two lakhs were derived from local sources. This was done in pursuance of Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government scheme. Equal loyalty and zeal have been shown in giving effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission. Grant-in-aid rules have been made more liberal, and private enterprize encouraged by enhancement of fees in Government institutions. There are at present 617 aided schools, with 13,383 children, as against 653 schools managed by the Government or Local bodies, with 38,633 children. Numerous reforms have also been made in other directions. The inspecting staff has been strengthened. A yearly conference of educational officers has been organized with local meetings of schoolmasters twice or thrice a year. Rules have been made for awarding bonuses to deserving teachers. Physical education has been encouraged by attaching to schools Gymnasia under the supervision of itinerant teachers, by the introduction of drill and by examinations and prizes for proficiency in athletic exercises. The Training college has been made efficient, and has been supplemented by classes of stipendiary pupil-teachers, attached to one of the High Schools and certain selected Primary Schools. A private industrial school has been open at Akola. Moral training has been attended to by awakening and interest in the matter in the hearts of parents, pupils and teachers, by conduct registers, inter-school rules, and by the introduction of the monitorial system. Schools for females have increased, special education and education of special classes are also attended to. Necessary educational tests have been prescribed for Patels and Patwaris, and arrangements made to give them the kind of instruction they want. Drawing has been introduced, but not yet made compulsory. There are 86 special schools for Mahomedans giving instruction to 4,000 boys and 500 girls. More than 2,000 low caste pupils attend the ordinary schools, and there is one special school for the aboriginal tribes. There has consequently resulted, to quote the words of the last Census report, "a substantial diminution of illiteracy among the males in the last decade." This certainly is a creditable record of excellent results, which, the Resident says in his review of the last report, "are due to the careful supervision of Mr. Jatar" and to the fact that "the department has enjoyed continuity of management, and also that it has been excellently served, not only by the able officer and its head, but by an intelligent and industrious staff."

It is precisely this wholesome "continuity of management" which the people of Berar are anxious to maintain. They think that nothing is more likely to secure it than the selection of an able officer from "the intelligent and industrious" members of the department itself to succeed Mr. Jatar. They cannot see what objections there should be to select for the Post Mr. Majani, the present Educational Inspector in the province, who has a very good service record and who is considered to be every way fitted to succeed Mr. Jatar. He is an M. A. of the Bombay University, and possesses, I can assure you, an immense social influence in the province, which is no small qualification in itself for a Directorship of Public Instruction. But it is said that he is to be passed over, because his appointment would place under him Mr. Aitkin of the Akola High School, who is his senior and was also once his deparmental superior. But the latter is not to get the post, and hence, they say, the wonderful solution of bringing in an outsider has been found out as the best way out of the difficulty. It is contended that the administration by natives having succeeded so well, it would be a retrograde step for the Government now to deprive them of an appointment, which has, as it were, become theirs by prescription. Lord Northbrook's Government in selecting Mr. Dandekar undoubtedly meant to try the experiment whether natives could safely be entrusted with such a high office in Berar, for we cannot otherwise explain the passing over of Mr. Elliot, of the Bombay Civil Service, now serving the Gaekwar, who was then the Educational Inspector in berar and of whom everyone had a very high opinion. The experiment was continued on Mr. Dandekar's retirement, and again proved a success. Experiments are certainly tried with some purpose and the purpose herein could not have been any other than virtually reserving the directorship of the smallest province in the Empire for natives, provided, of course, they showed a capability to do the duties of the office efficiently. On these grounds it is urged that if not Mr. Mahajani, some other native of tried ability and experience should be chosen to succeed Mr. Jatar.

I am fully alive to the advantages, perhaps the necessity, of generally having Europeans to guide and supervise our educational institutions. But for them, all progress might be endangered. It does not, however, follow that the cause of education in India will suffer to any extent, if the education of a small backward province like Berar be left in the hands of natives. Nor can I admit that every educational appointment will necessarily be the better filled by being given to a European. The older provinces, with their Universities, Colleges, and High Schools, and with the variety of educational problems that arise there, may not afford to be without European direction and guidance. But the case of a province like Berar is entirely different. Higher eduction is there represented only by two High Schools. Even there the instruction is imparted through the medium of the vernacular. A department, which consists exclusively of Verancular and Anglo-Vernacular schools, can be efficiently inspected and managed only by one who is thoroughly acquainted with the vernacular and who is in touch with the people socially and morally. An European, who does not know well the language of the province, would be in Berar worse than useless. There is positively no field where the wider culture and knowledge of educational progress in Europe, he is presumed to possess, can be displayed and utilized. A native would at least know the people well, be in a better position to study their social and moral condition, and be better acquainted with the character of the *personnel* under his charge. If sufficiently able, he may, I believe, be safely trusted to follow faithfully the lead of the older provinces, and adapt such beneficial innovations as have there succeeded. I hope, therefore, that the Resident and the supreme Government, will not unnecessarily disappoint the natives of India by taking away from them an appointment which has been well filled, and which is particularly suited to be filled by them.

BOMBAY RACES, 1894.

Handicap for "Byculla Club Cup" Distance: 1 mile:—

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Puddumjee	10	12	Fortunatus	9	6
Nussoom	10	8	Jem	9	6
Saturday	10	6	Honora	9	3
Gazee	10	4	Mooltan	9	2
Soheil	10	1	A	8	8
Brilliant	10	1	St. Paul	8	7
Kaitan	9	8			

If highest weight accepting be under 10st. 8lbs., the handicap to be raised 4lbs.

"Magnet" not handicapped at wish of owner.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Hon. Sec., W. I. T. C.

5th February, 1894.

THE HALLUCINATIONS OF IGNORANCE.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, writing on this subject in the *Queen*, says:—From the world, the flesh, and the devil we pray to be delivered. An enemy quite as important as these—indeed, the very henchman when not the originator of the sins which spring from these—is Ignorance. With true knowledge we should have but little sinfulness, the major part of which comes from our not knowing the right proportion of things or the exact effects of action. Folly, which notoriously does more mischief than evil intention, is but another name for ignorance. If your fool knew the full meaning of those wild words which she flings about as so much vitriol into everyone's face—if she could foresee the results of those inconsiderate deeds—even she, fool as she is, would hesitate before she gave herself as a prey to the hounds of ridicule and retribution. Those of remorse she is too stupid to entertain, for the sharpest tooth among them could not penetrate the adamant of her callous folly. You might as well look for remorse from a donkey when its bray has broken the sleep of a sick child and increased the fever which is killing it, as from a fool whose wildfire of rash words has perhaps burnt up the sweet garnerings of old-time friendships, or struck with worse than physical death some slandered innocent. But even the fool understands retribution; and the stripes which follow on iniquity born of folly smart the flesh of the unintentional illdoer, as much as do those which fall on the back of the conscious miscreant. So that the evil done by the fool comes under the head of that which is wrought by ignorance rather than design, and justified the proverb made by experience and applied by those who suffer.

We see ignorance in *excelsis* naturally in childhood. Bit by bit the fluid protoplastic little brain gains some understanding of things material and impossible, which in the beginning it had thought both innocuous and feasible. It learns that the flame of a candle burns; that to cry for the moon is but time wasted and energies distorted; that the shining blue beetle, the painted soft-winged butterfly, are no fairies as it once thought, but deaf, mute, and wholly unconversable insects; and that the pretty yellow wasp, with its jimp waist and brilliant bands, like the idealised busy bee, pleasantly tickles the fat little rosy hand as each patters about with those slender legs and tiny feet. But, oh! when they "sit down," as the poor innocent wants to stroke them, then both wasp and bee give an object-lesson which cures the ignorant little playmate for ever of its unkowingness, and tears off one small corner of the glittering gold-leaf with which ignorance and innocence cover the cold grey granite of reality and experience. What hallucinations, too, gather round the poetic Christmas bear so dear to German story-tellers! What romances, devoid of truth, make wolves the fostermothers of abandoned dusky babies left in the jungle and adopted by a mother-wolf, even as Romulus and Remus in the far-off golden time! Take the pretty picture of children leading lions, of maidens safe in the presence of the hungriest Big Cat to be found in Africa or Asia; and this other, less remote and closer at home, this superstition that a dog will not hurt a child. Take all these nice little lumps of coloured sugar—these pretty hallucinations of ignorance—and distil them in the bitter waters of fact; and there would not be an inch of gristle left here—while there a mutilated face, a crushed arm, a savage bite wherever those white fangs could meet most easily would attest the folly of that bit of ignorant superstition which makes all dogs Beth Gelerts and gives all children safety when in their company.

Slowly, with pain, and ever under the penalty of death if not witheld while still in the state of ignorance and its hallucinations, children learn to avoid the main objects of peril as well as to cease to cry for the stars and noon. With adolescence comes in a new set of dangers, from which youth is too in experienced to guard itself as well as too ignorant to understand. Here it is that the care of the mother and the counsels of the father come in. To the young girl, Don Juan is a "preux chevalier," and the soul of poetic love, of graceful chivalry, of adorable supremacy over all his compeers; while the Second Mrs. Tanqueray is the embodiment of the womanly ideal. She gives her heart to the one and her soul to the other; and, like the child with the flame of the candle—the pretty markings of that delectable playmate pattering in black and yellow about her hand—the glittering lusciousness of those scarlet berries in the hedge, she holds out her hand to each—to learn by fatal experience what she ought to have been taught by initiated eld. This, however, is one of those old-fashioned doctrines for which the young *fin de siecle* have no word of contempt sufficiently strong. Making their own ignorance the measure of another's knowledge, the doctrine that they need guidance, and that there are dangers before them which they neither see nor understand, is the unforgivable insult to their dignity which they resent as a fire-eating swashbuckler would resent a public blow in the face. That age and experience should know men and morals, the meaning of actions or the drift of words better than curly-headed, callow, untaught youth!—that the mother has a right to regulate her daughter's life, set the limits of her personal independence, say whom she may know and whom she may not—that the father should interfere with his son's infatuations—try to wean him from drink, try to warn him off the card-table—do his best to show him that the creature sitting in the midst of her glittering web is really a man-eating spider and not the exquisite and flawless goddess she assumes to be—that parents should take this tone and adopt this as their rule of action—what an indignity!—what an insult! Free-going, high-soaring modern youth will submit to nothing of the kind; the result being more burnt fingers than would be if those moral babes would but take advice from the "grown-ups," and forbear to put their fingers into flames which may be attractive but are also decidedly dangerous.

Fortune hunters of handsome mien and irreproachable manners of either sex, as chance and opportunity may determine—Don Juans posing as Sir Galahads—Second Mrs. Tanquerays with the airs of Madonnas and the minds of Messalinas—the disreputable and the despicable, if charming to the outside sense and fascinating to the fancy, are accepted by the ignorant as princes and queens among the children of men; and neither the boy nor the girl will allow the possibility of hallucination. If you strip off the gold-leaf and show them the naked brutal truth, they are angry and do not believe you. They accuse you of prejudice, one-sidedness, absorption in one idea, pessimism, and heaven knows what beside—and so far from convincing them of your better judgment, you confirm them in their own crude beliefs. This is the outcome of the tremendous amount of liberty allowed the young of to-day, whereby they may regulate their lives according to their fancy, and disdain all the checks and danger-signals sought to be set up by the better-informed.

What but hallucination born of ignorance and innocence was it that brought poor Olivia into trouble, and for the time ruined the whole fascinated Primrose family? What but this determined that famous sale with the purchase of a gross of green shagreen spectacles in the one-sided bargain between craft and innocence,—cunning knowledge and blind credulity? So of a dozen other examples found in literature and verified by one's own private experience. Where do the hallucinations of ignorance work more powerfully—and more disastrously!—than in that stock and share market, where the poor superstitious believer accepts the fiction of a fortune to be made without risk, given away by experts who would, if this were true, keep every share to themselves? The hallucintions of innocence and ignorance work a transformation in things and persons—where nothing has its right colour and no one has his true shape or real features. These hallucinations about persons are among the most dangerous pitfalls in the way of young people and business ignoramuses. Easy to deceive, difficult to guide, impossible to convince, ignorance hugs its hallucinations and innocence refuses to open its dove-like—no! owlish eyes. Both ignorance and innocence know better than experience or knowledge; and there you may leave it. The Tar-baby which took in the astute schemer and potent miracle worker Brer Rabbit—the enchantments wrought by Virgilius and Merlin, Michael Scot and Friar Bacon—the art of the Jinn and the Jinnee—all this is so much child's play compared with the witcheries of clever and unscrupulous men and women of experience when dealing with the innocent and ignorant—the youths and maidens on whom they have laid their spells. Sore blame, then, to the elder who might have brought up their children to be more docile and more tractable, and who gave them their head from the beginning, and long before they were able to make a wise use of their freedom!

In baseless beliefs the hallucinations of ignorance bulk large. All the old ideas about the Plague being brought by its ghostly embodiment, a White Woman who enters the doomed city by night and strikes the sleeping inhabitants as erst they were struck under the shadow of the Pyramids, and the doctrine of dirt and germs, filth and bacteria, not as yet evolved from the laboratory—what is that but an hallucination?—which nevertheless it would have been more than a man's life was worth to deny. All those old ideas, again, about the flatness of the earth and the hard materiality of the firmament—about the audible hissing of the blood-red sun sinking to his rest in the waters of the circumambient river—what were they but hallucinations born of ignorance? Yet when Galileo said we moved round the sun and the sun did not move round the earth, the dungeons of the Inquisition opened for him, and the ignorant, wrapped in their own hallucinations, let loose the very material punishment of the blackcowled brethren on the premature astronomer. What grim and ghastly hallucinations led Gilles de Retz into his nameless and numberless crimes! What now murderous and now ludicrous hallucinations accompanied warlock and witch on their aerial flight—"to horse and hattock!"—on their broomsticks, to the trysting-place where Satan "glowr'd and fidg'd fu' fain, An' hotch'd an' blew wi' might an main"—where poor Bessie Dunlop met Tam the fairy-man—and those hundreds and hundreds of doomed wretches went to the stake for their own wild dreams and the ignorant hallucinations of others? Think even of the legend of Old Booty, and the prick-eared little imps which the good friar saw on the long trains of his fashionable congregation! And then, to think that with all these special hallucinations dead and done with, the world is just as prone as heretofore to believe unproved and impossible marvels! and to assert that these new wonders are hallucinations is to subject yourself to be called a caddis worm, or a clod—something in which the divine light of illuminating knowledge is wanting.

To the mother her lout is an Admirable Crichton, and her dissipated and unprincipled *roue* is a pure and lofty kind of St. George wanting his armour. Her daughter, without a charm, is a blameless Helen free from the snares of Paris; and the shameless little puss, who goes far in the shadows, shines in the eyes of love, blinded to the truth as it is, as another Dian of the Silver Bow, indifferent to even Endymion. A fine handsome man of the world, Lovelace in the years gone by, marries, loves, and is faithful to a dowdy little hodmadod, like nothing so much as an old maid spoilt in the baking. He sees her with eyes different from those with which the world views her; and he does not know that the graces with which he endows her are the hallucinations of his own ignorance. For she is astute and wily, and, having once woven her spell, takes care to keep the net intact and the meshes sound. Has he not the purse? And cannot he leave his wealth as it seems best to him? And she—what has she but the clever brain which uses the faculty of hallucination as a fulcrum, and with that moves Fortune's wheel as she will?

So we go on, and the World wags merrily onward, all in the dark as it is of truths and motives—all in the false light of hallucination, self-made, self-evolved. And woe worth the truthful pedant who should show that gold to be but pinchbeck—those gems to be but paste! Let the cheat be—let the hallucination hold its ground. What is it to us if others see the thing which is not? Can any of us indeed say that our eyes are absolutely clear?—our own vision absolutely correct? And is not that glass darkly the fate of all?—more or less dark according to our special amount of intellect and experience—but never entirely lucid to the cleverest of us all!

LORD HAWKE ON COUNTY MATCHES.

A complimentary dinner to the Yorkshire county cricket team was given at Sheffield on Saturday evening (January 13), Mr. M. J. Ellison, president of the Yorkshire County Club, was in the chair, and amongst those present were Lord Hawke, Major Shepherd (Bradford), Mr. Jackson, Mr. Frank, the Mayor and Master Cutler of Sheffield, the Sheffield members of the Yorkshire committee, and almost all the professional members of the Yorkshire county team. Responding to the toast of "The Yorkshire County Eleven of 1893," which was honoured with great enthusiasm, Lord Hawke said that during the past ten years the committee and the county team had been more maligned within their own borders than any other team that played, or professed to play, first-class cricket. Those who had maligned them had, he thought, forgotten the causes which led to the ill-success of the past. The success of 1893 was not the success of any particular individual, but the success of the whole. He supposed that Sheffield had been more maligned than any other town in the world with regard to cricket. At the same time the people of that city had not in the least deserved it, but, on the other hand, were worthy of every consideration. Whatever the Sheffield committee had done had been for the good of county cricket. Lord Hawke then addressed himself to the subject of the county championship. He expressed his dislike to the term "champion county," for the reason that he was strongly of opinion that the county classification must be altered. He did not see how the first-class counties could any longer consider themselves a select circle to which there was no entry when there were counties outside as good as four or five that were in it. They owed, no doubt, a great debt of gratitude to the Press for having started the very keen competition, but he maintained that if it went on it would not be to the benefit of cricket. The main characteristic of the national game was that amateur and player, or professional, met together on the same side, went in together on the same field, and were the best of friends, and that twice a year they met in friendly rivalry in the noblest game that England had ever seen. But, he maintained, if this high pressure was kept up they would no longer have amateurs and professionals playing on the same side, for the reason that the amateur must in these goahead days attend to business. He could not play in 16 matches, and they knew perfectly well that it was useless to play a man one day and not the next. Amateurs must either play continuously or, unfortunately, disappear from the arena of first-class cricket. He did not think the players wished this; he thought there had always been a friendly feeling between players and amateurs, and that the players would be sorry to see such a state of things. The resolution that their president brought forward at Lord's (and he might say that the resolution was more or less his and Mr. Hewitt's, the late captain of the Somersetshire team) proposed to enlarge the first-class averages and to admit within the inner circle all counties which could play six three-day matches with those nine counties and amongst themselves. It was simply ridiculous to keep men out who were as good cricketers as they were themselves. He maintained that if the change was made more interest would be created in cricket generally. If Yorkshire was playing Essex and people knew that the match was going to count more would go to see it. There would also be better cricket. By increasing the number of counties to 13 or 14 they could at once do away with the championship. Some people had objected to the new arrangement on the ground that some of the leading counties might choose the six weakest counties to play against. The argument was ridiculous. He did not believe that such childish actions would be practised by any county. He thought the change would tend to make young players stay at home, and to stop that buying and selling which they saw practised now to such a large extent. They wanted to have such counties as Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Essex, and perhaps Hampshire recognized. He suggested that the proposal should be given a trial, and he belived it would work out successfully. At the end of the season there would be plenty of people ready with figures to show who was at the top and who was at the bottom of the list. Something must be done, and if Mr. Ellison's proposal was not accepted in February, some other remedy must be found.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Cable Singapore-Saigon interrupted, consequently communication with China is cut off. The only route at present open is via Amoor.

Mails for Madagascar close at Durban 8 a. m. February 8th.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius 5 a.m., Sunday, 11th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th February, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	..	...
Teheran	6	2	52 p.m.	...	13
Suez	6	3	0 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 6th February, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	32	...	5
" Kurrachee	..	6	...	
" Madras	..	28	...	1

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY.

MR. MONSON AND HIS EFFIGIES.

In the Divisional Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice Collins had before them a case of Mr. Monson against Tussaud. It was a motion for an injunction to restrain Louis Tussaud from further exhibiting the portrait model of the plaintiff, Alfred John Monson, in his wax-work exhibition. Mr. Bernard Coleridge, Q. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Chitty for the defendant.

Mr. Coleridge, put in an affidavit of the plaintiff, which said advertisements had been appearing in the newspapers, as he was informed and believed on the authority of the defendant, informing the public that the portrait model of the deponent was on view at the Exhibition in the Winter Gardens. The advertisements had appeared on the hoardings, and were to the effect that plaintiff's model was being exhibited along with that of Vaillant, the French Anarchist, and in that part of the exhibition known as the Chamber of Horrors. The plaintiff also affirmed that all this was done without his authority, and that he had suffered damage in consequence of it. Counsel then submitted the affidavit of Charles Cotterill, clerk to Mr. Phillips, solicitor of Birmingham. He stated that on several occasions he had met Mr. Louis Tussaud, and he had repeatedly told him that, in consequence of the plaintiff's action, he intended to advertise more extensivsly. The learned counsel maintained that the mere exhibition of the plaintiff's model, whether within or without the Chamber of Horrors, or close to the portrait of the Queen, or Vaillant, or any one else carried with it an innuendo derogatory to the reputation of the plaintiff.

Mr. Chitty denied that there was a charge of sixpence extra, as in the case against Madame Tussaud, or that the exhibit was in the Chamber of Horrors. He contended that there was no innuendo. On the conclusion of the arguments his lordship reserved judgment in both cases.

Next day, in the Divisional Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice Collins delivered judgment in the actions of Monson against Madame Tussaud (Limited), London, and Monson against Louis Tussaud, Birmingham. In each case it was an application for an injunction restraining the defendants from exhibiting the plaintiff's portrait model at their exhibitions. Mr. Bernard Coleridge, Q. C., and Mr. Cooper-Wyld were counsel for the plaintiff in each case, and Mr. Finlay, Q. C., and Mr. Wace represented Madame Tussaud (Limited); and Mr. Chitty was for Louis Tussaud. The Court was again crowded in every part.

Mr. Justice Mathew, in the course of his review of the facts, and dealing with the case against Madame Tussaud (Limited), said the ground upon which the application was made was an exhibition of the plaintiff's portrait, which was calculated to disgrace him and expose him to public obloquy and contempt. It was agreed between learned counsel in the course of their arguments that any case the plaintiff might be able to make out should be upon the principle which underlies the law of libel. It was not suggested that the exhibition should be restrained on any other ground. Now, the plaintiff, his lordship proceeded to say, was a person who was tried in Scotland for the murder of Lieutenant Hambrough, and with him suspected of guilt was a man named Scott, who fled from justice. The trial ended in a verdict awarded by a Scotch jury of "Not proven." The exhibition called public attention to the fact that the plaintiff had been suspected of an atrocious crime, and the trial resulted in the way he had mentioned. The case for the defence was that they made no imputation whatever against the plaintiff, but the plaintiff had become notorious, and a man might become notorious for either a creditable or discreditable performance. In order to ascertain whether or not the foundation of the statements of the plaintiff that the defendant's conduct was actionable, and that he was entitled to this injunction, it was necessary to consider the facts and circumstances alleged before them in the affidavits. The first and most important question was the nature of the show. There was the published catalogue and the institution known as the Chamber of Horrors, wherein the effigies of malefactors and miscreants were put. This was part of the original institution founded by Madame Tussaud, and the published catalogues clearly state what the object of the exhibition was.

Eventually their lordships granted an injunction against Madame Tussaud, Limited, and also against Louis Tussaud.

MRS. MONSON'S CLAIMS.

A document is now filed at Somerset House, which shows the nature of Mrs. Monson's claim against the estate of the late Lieutenant Hambrough. It has been suggested that the opposition was due to a testamentary document on which Mrs. Monson relied. That is not the case. Mrs. Monson's answer to the "warning" given her caveat is that she claims as a creditor against the estate of Lieutenant W. D. C. Hambrough. Whether the claim is for board, tuition or maintenance of the deceased minor has not transpired; but it is understood such a claim would be payable out of the estate in the ordinary way. The proceedings in connection with Mrs. Monson's opposition to administration being granted to Major Hambrough are considered likely to be referred to the High Court, and the decision of the judge will probably affect most of the litigation pending in the matter.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 30, as compared with the statement of January 23, 1894:—

	Jan. 23.			Jan. 30.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up............	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,45,95,441	2	1	1,52,66,321	0	5
Other Deposits, &c.	4,68,73,834	1	2	4,69,47,855	9	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,23,647	3	3	5,97,496	5	5
Sundries	22,42,766	8	6	24,99,817	6	4
Rs.	9,02,35,688	15	0	9,09,11,520	6	1
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	65,00,970	0	0	61,82,172	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	62,15,946	0	0	50,49,036	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,05,05,772	3	3	1,49,08,073	1	8
Credits on do.	1,08,52,672	13	3	1,10,33,075	2	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,68,81,778	14	1	2,62,19,887	2	4
Balances with other Banks	2,89,140	2	0	1,71,003	4	5
Bullion	1,465	14	11	1,127	8	4
Dead Stock	12,79,429	2	7	12,82,706	6	9
Stamps	8,451	6	6	8,761	3	8
Sundries	18,21,142	3	10	17,86,961	15	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	79,44,739	1	6	82,78,516	0	3
Do. at Branches ..	1,79,31,181	1	1	1,59,85,200	8	5
Rs.	9,02,35,688	15	0	9,09,11,520	6	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to January 30, 1894:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.......	10,29,108	Inc.
Do. at Branches........	3,58,228	Dec.
Other Deposits........	74,022	Inc.
Post Bills	3,26,151	Dec.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	14,85,708	Dec.
Loans	44,02,301	Inc.
Account of Credit	1,85,402	do.
Mercantile Bills	6,61,892	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	3,33,777	Inc.
Do. at Branches	19,48,981	Dec.

What is a sea wag? We have searched Admiral Smyth's Word Book, the Naval Encyclopædia, and Leslie's Sea Ways, Wings, and Words for a definition, but without success. The expression is used in a letter which is said to have been written by a bluejacket, who was on board the Resolution in the Bay, and occurs in the following passage:—"The weather was not so bad, but the ship is doomed as sure as I am living. We have deserters by the score here, and shall have a lot more before we sail again. We have had enough of this craft. This ship is a sea wag, as helpless as an empty barrel. She completely buries herself in the trough of a sea and lies down to it like a duck with both legs broken." The writer appears to have enriched the English language with a new and expressive word, meaning apparently one who from past or present action of the sea rolls from side to side. Political wobblers are not to be included in the category, and those who have a lurch from being half seas over, only figuratively. The inventor, indeed, seems to have used it as an appropriate term, but to limit its use in this direction would be obviously to waste it. We have a sea wag in our mind's eye at the present moment who is one of the kindliest souls imaginable. About the genuineness of this bluejacket, however, we have some doubt, for bluejackets are not given to calling the Bay of Biscay that dreaded place, nor are they in the habit of speaking of their ships as misfits. We take it for granted that the writer has a nerve, for he says so, and if he does wear a bluejacket, it may be as the ship's cook, who is more often than not a sea wag in his way.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, February. 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that in future the appointment of Hony Assist Surgn to H E the Viceroy will be for a term of five years from date of appointment, subject to the proviso that it will terminate on an officer's retirement from the service.

The services of Bgde-Surgn Lieut-Col A Cameron, M D, Civil Surg of Benares, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept.

JUDICIAL.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to remove from office the following Notary Public. Mr W R Munton.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev J G S Syme, a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed to be Chaplains on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill existing vacancies:—The Rev W P G Field and Rev H B Cogan.

GENERAL.

Mr B Ribbentrop, Inspr Genl of Forests to the Govt of India, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W Vidal, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 2nd Jan, 1894.

Lieut S F Bayley, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, and Assist to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Gov-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H J Sommer as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

Lieut R L Kennion, I S C, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopawar, is appointed to officiate, temporarily as a Political Assistant and is posted as Assist to the Govr-Genls Agent in Central India.

The following promotions and appointment are made in the 1st Regt, Central India Horse:—Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Umar Ali Khan to be Risaldar, vice Mir Ali Rasul, "Bahadur," transferred to the pension establishment; Jemadar Dalip Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, vice Umar Ali Khan, promoted; Kote-Dafadar Bhagat Singh to be Jmadar, vice Dalip Singh, promoted; and Kote-Dafadar Jawand Singh to be Jemadar, vice Dewa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr G A Schroder as Acting Consul for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr L Biedermann.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

At the request of the Commission, Mr T S G Pemberton, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, is appointed Assist Secy to the Royal Opium Commission, vice the Hon'ble T A Brassey, resigned.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col G A French, CMG, RA, to be Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

Hyderabad Contingent.—3rd Lancers—Surgn Major F J Doyle, I M S, Madras Estabt, medical officer, 1st Infy, to be offg medical officer in addition to his other duties, vice Surgn Major R James, MB, on furlough.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E personal staff:—

To be Military Secretary.—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A G A Durand, CB, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse.

To be Aides-de Camp.—Capt R E Grimston, 6th (The Prince of Wales') Bengal Calvy; Lieut S H Pollen, Wiltshire Regt; Lieut F L Adam, Scots Guards; Lieut F E G Ponsonby Grenadier Guards; Subadar Shaik Imdad Ali, Bahadur, Governor General's Body Guard; and Subadar-Major Tara Singh Sardar Bahadur, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—Col F W Chatterton General List, Infy Comdt, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers; Col L W Beresford, h p v c KCIE; Lieut Col W Loch, General List, Infantry; Lieut-Col G F O Boughey, R E; Breve Lieut Col A J Hadfield, Madras Invalid Estabt; Col A Mears, E I R Vol Rifle Corps; Lieut Col Sir W B Hudson, KCIE Behar Light Horse; Hon'ble Lieut Col L H Bayley, B Vol Rifle Corps; Honble Major J H S Branson, Madras Artillery Volunteers; Ressaldar Major Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, Khan Bahadur CSI late 11th Bengal Lancers; and Subadar Major Balbhadar Negi, Bahadur, late 5th Gurkhas.

To be Honorary Surgeons.—Surgn Major Genl A F Bradshaw CB Army Medical Staff; Surgn Col A C Gaye, Army Medical Staff; Surgn Col G C Chesnaye, IMS; Surg Col R Harvey MD, DSO, I M S; Bgde Surgn Lieut Col D O C Raye, MD, IM S; Bgde Surgn Lieut Col D D Cunningham M B, CIE, I M S; and Surgn Lieut Col A J Wilcocks M D, I MS

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut W E Young, 7th Dragoon Guards, offg Sqdn Officer, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months probationary service is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut C K Tristram, Doresetshire Regt, Wing Officer, 29th Regt, (7th Burma Battn) of Madras Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut Tristram will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date subject to H M's approval.

Second Lieut J D Cadell, Unattached List, attached to the 7th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List of the British Army are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieut W B T Abbey, attached to the 7th Bombay Lancers; Second-Lieut G M G Parker, Wing Officer, 4th Bo Infantry; and Second-Lieut W. Fitz Alan Stewart, attached to the 10th Bo L I.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India (p.a.):—Col W W Biscoe, General List, Cavalry, Colonel on the Staff, for eight months; Col M H Saward, R A, Assist Adit Genl for Royal Artillery in India, for eight Months; Major T E Rowan, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, for eight months; and SurgnCol J G Pilcher, InsprGenl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, offg Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, N-W Provinces and Oudh, for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Lieut Col H Boileau, I S C, Depy Commr, 2nd grade Bengal, (p a) for nine months; and Surgeon Lieut Col G C Hall, Supt Central Jail, Allahabad, (p a) for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Col G D'A Jackson, General List, Cavalry, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept for eight months; Lieut Col S C Turner, R E, Suptg Engr, 1st class, Military Works Dept, for one year; Major J B Woon I S C, Wing Comdr and Second-in comd, 40th (Pathan) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year, Capt H H Ozzard, I S C, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, Cantonment Magte, 2nd class, N W Provinces and Oudh, for one year; Capt F C Grant, I S C Sqn Comdr 1st Regt, Central India Horse, for one year; Capt G H deL Lacy, I S C Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, for seven months; Lieut A G B Turner, I S C Sqdn Officer, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regt of Bengal Lancers, for one year; Lieut F C Muspratt, I S C Wing Officer and Adjt, 30th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year; and Lieut J S Richards, I S C Wing Officer, 3rd Regt of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Sub-Cond J O Ramsbottom Commissariat Transport Dept, for six months.

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Lieut T Smith, Depy Assist Commissary, Ordance Dept, for six months; and Sub Condr G Trusler, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Public Works Dept, Bengal, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col R H F Rennick I S C Comt 18th Regt of Bengal Infy, (p a) for two months; Lieut E de V Wintle, I S C Sqdn Officer, 15 (Cureton's Multani) Regt of Bengal Lancers, (u p a) for one week.

Col J E Waller, General List, Infantry, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on vacating command of the 19th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Major to be Lieut-Col—A McLeod Mills.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—G L Holland, W H Johnson; R E Sullivan, H E Whiffin, W B Young, R P Horsbrugh, K J Buchanan, and D Baker.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Serg P J Burke, to be Sub-Condr, vice Sub-Condr Noah Smith, transferred to the pension establishment.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Sub-Condr P Connor, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 27th Jan, 1893.

Sub-Condr J A Holland, to be Condr, and Store-Sergt J O'Brien, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 26th May, 1893, vice Condr W Davis, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Cond Oliver Spark, Assist Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore to be Condr second; Sub-Condr G Collins, to be conductor; and Store-Serg G C Upjohn, to be Sub-Condor,—with effect from the 4th Novr 1893, vice Condr J Meade, transferred to the pension establishment.

Sub-Condr T Spooner Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory Dum-Dum to be Condr, seconded; Sub-Condr A H Williams, offg Chief Clerk, office of the Insr General of Ordance, Eastern Circle, Bengal, to by Condr seconded; Sub.Condr G Bittles, clerk, Office of the Director-Genl of Ordnance in India, to be Condr seconded; Sub Condr T Thor to be Condr; Store Serg Charles O'Donnell, to be Sub-Condr.

Sergt B Simpson, clerk in the office of the Inspr Genl of Artillery in India, to be Sub-Condr to complete the establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Chhota Nagpur Mounted Rifles—C A S Bedford, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment; and T A B Peppy to be Second Lieut (supernumerary).

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps—J H Willson, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Roberts, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Second-Lieut J Hutchison resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Haughton, Special Eng, State Railways, is appointed Eng-in-Chief of the Singhia-Madaripur Chandpur Railway Survey, with the rank of Supt of Works.

Mr. H. W. Warden, Suptdg Eng, 3rd class, sub. pro tem., Consulting Eng to the Govt of India for Railways, Assam, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Suptdg Eng 3rd class, sub. pro tem., Eng-in-Chief, Bezvada Madras Railway Survey, is appointed Consulting Eng to the Govt of India for Railways, Assam, vice Mr. H. W. Warden permitted to retire.

Mr. F. Reilly, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr E I Shadbolt, Ex Engr 1st grade, State Railways is appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Bezvada-Madras Railwey Survey, with the rank of Supt of Works.

Mr O J Shedlock, Ex Engr 2nd grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr S DeBrath, Ex Engr 2nd grade, State Railways, and Assist Secy to the Govt of India in public Works Dept is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr E H Burke, Accountant 1st grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Account.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Mr T H Rendell, Extra Assist Supt, 4th grade, having returned from furlough, the following reversion is made with effect from the same date:—Mr J Keating, Offg Extra Assist Supt, 6th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Sub Assist Supt, 1st grade.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut J C D Finney, of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is granted 90 days' accumulated privilege leave.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr K Balaram Iyer, Assist Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Mu Valley State Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr E F Jacob, Traffic Supt, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough out of India for nine months.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr F H W Morse, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the East Coast Railway (open line).

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Naval Construcion and Armaments Company has been asked by the Admiralty to tender for the building of a battleship of the Magnificent and Majestic type, and for the engines of the same. The new ironclad is to be 390 feet long, 75 feet extreme width, and 15,000 tons displacement. Her length and beam are identical with those of the vessels named, and her displacement is 100 tons greater. Messrs. Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Hull, have been invited to tender for a battleship of the same size, and for her engines, which are to be of 12,000 horse-power.

Powerful and Terrible have been placed for construction with the Barrow-in-Furness Company and with Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, of Clydebank, Glasgow. The former Company have stipulated for £338,000 for the hull, without armament and the protection shield for the guns, while Messrs. Thomson are to receive £345,000. There will be an addition in each case of about £100,000 for the machinery. Considering the size and power of these tremendous fighting machines, the prices asked must be reckoned moderate. This is doubtless due to the cheap rate now ruling for such material as will be required—another reason, if one were wanted, for the Government to lose no time in undertaking the immediate laying down of a sufficient number of new ships to meet the extraordinary efforts now being made by France and Russia to render their combined fleets superior to ours. As in the case of these two cruisers and the Rurik, we must always be prepared to go one better than anybody else. The grand new experiment for the British Navy in these two ships will be the adoption of the Frank Belleville water tube boiler. It has not been tried in any of our ships as yet, but the Admiralty engineers are not likely this time to have bought a pig in a poke. The horse-power to be developed is 25,000, equal to the production of a speed of 23 knots.

It is announced by the Russian Admiralty that the first-class battleship Rurik is to start upon a long foreign cruise early in the spring, but nothing is known, beyond mere rumour, of her being destined to be made the flagship of the Russian Mediterranean squadron. The old first-class gunboat Gornostai has been disrated from the Baltic fleet by order of H.I.H. the Admiral General, who considers the ship to be practically useless for further active service.

In answer to Commander Bethell, who vainly tried to find out from the Secretary to the Admiralty how many men were likely to be available from the Naval Reserve, which is over 20,000 strong, we may state that the Committee which sat under the presidency of Sir George Tryon in 1891 to consider the question of manning the navy were of opinion that about 10,000 reserve men, or about half the total number enrolled, would be available at short notice for the purpose of manning the fleet. It would, however, be most inexpedient to look to this reserve except in the case of grave national danger, as the withdrawal of such large numbers of men from their ordinary employment would in great measure cripple our mercantile marine, and would practically dislocate our fishing industries.

A Chatham correspondent states that a somewhat serious military riot occurred in the town on Sunday evening. A military picket was instructed to arrest a sapper of the Royal Engineers for turbulent conduct, and to take him to the barracks. The engineer on hearing the order immediately bolted with the picket in pursuit. He was, however, captured, but on nearing Chatham Barracks, where the Royal Engineers have a guard-room, and to which the man was being taken, a party of about ten engineers and fifty bluejackets interfered. A cry of Engineers to the rescue ! was raised, and the crowd of sailors and engineers began to hustle the picket. The latter nevertheless struck to their prisoner, but they were roughly handled, blows with fists and sticks being freely exchanged. Eventually the picket were overcome by the numercial strength of their assailants and the prisoner once more escaped. The sergeant promptly ordered his men to continue the pursuit, and the prisoner was again recaptured near the Royal Marine Barracks.

During the Chicago World's Fair a memorial in favour of international arbitration was drawn up and signed by the commissioners of about forty of the nations represented at the exhibition, including the United Kingdom (by the hand of Sir Richard Webster), Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Turkey, China, Japan, Brazil, and Canada. The signatories also comprised the commissioners of the various States and Territories in the Union, and many of the prominent persons who presided over or took part in the international congresses held during the progress of the Fair. The text of the document is as follows :—" To the Governments of the World.—The undersigned citizens of many countries, gathered at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in the United States of America recognising the advantages accruing to those nations which have pursued the policy of arbitrating international disputes, and desiring that the like benefits may in the future be enjoyed by all nations, and deeming this a fitting opportunity, do hereby join in this memorial to all our various Governments, praying that they will unitedly agree by mutual treaties to submit for settlement by arbitration all such international questions and differences as shall fail of satisfactory solution by the ordinary peaceful negotiations." Both President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham have expressed their approval of the memorial.

The United States army will receive considerable attention during the present session of Congress. Secretary Lamont has made several recommendations in his annual report which are of a controversial nature, but one suggestion is a practical one, and has already been embodied in a bill introduced in the Senate. This relates (says the " New York Tribune") to the repeal of the law prohibiting the re-enlistment of soldiers after ten years of service. In comparison with European armies the position of the soldier in the American army is favourable indeed. He is well paid, has the best of food and plenty of it, lives in comfortable barracks, and has privileges which are unknown in European service. Why desertions should be common is a mystery. It is inexplicable on any other theory than that of restlessness and desire for change or scene. A large proportion of the deserters attempt to re-enlist, and often succeed in spite of the precautions taken to prevent it. In view of this tendency to desertion it is certainly unwise to prohibit the re-enlistment of veterans who desire to remain in the Army after ten years of service ; and it is at least problematical whether the abolition of the purchase privilege and the substitution of a term of three for five years will be advantageous.

The " Tagliche Rundschau " learns that in his address to the various generals in command of the military districts on the occasion of the New Year, the Emperor William once more referred to the military gambling case at Hanover, and especially impressed upon those present the necessity for a most careful selection in the appointment of commanding officers at the Military Riding Schools. His Majesty, while fully recognising the improvement in the conduct of the officers in regard to extravagances in dress and mode of living, nevertheless strongly recommended that were any laxity in this respect was still apparent energetic measures should be taken in order to completely root out the evil. At the same time the Emperor urged that any case of ill-treatment of private soldiers by officers which might come to the notice of the commanders should be immediately communicted to him by telegraph, before the opening of any inquiry into the matter.

In the " Pall Mall Gazette " a comparison is drawn between the relative strength in battleships of the British Empire, and of France and Russia combined, which has none of the objectionable features so many of these estimates show. It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone, in his interesting remarks on this subject, referred to the age, tonnage, and character of the ships forming the respective fleets as points specially worthy of consideration. We throughly agree with the veteran statesman that this is the right basis to work on, although after an investigation from this point of view we do not arrive at the same conclusion as he did. The " Pall Mall Gazette " writer limits his naval horizon when looking backward at first-class battleships to twelve years, and when looking forward to the time when all the vessels that are either built, building, or planned to be built will be completed. He deems all vessels having the characteristics of a battleship, a displacement of 6,000 tons and upwards and a sea speed not less than 11 Knots, to be first-class, which is a very fair estimate. From his data, we find that if all three nations were now to cease laying down fresh vessels, while we allow three and a half years in which to complete our ships, four years for those of France, and five years for those of Russia; the figures stand in 1893—British 22, France 0, Russia 7, but in 1898 they will stand, British 25, France, 23, Russia 16. To insure, therefore, an equality merely in first-class battleships, it will be necessary to build and complete 14 more vessels of this class by the end of 1898, and if we can complete them as speedily as the Royal Sovereign was completed, the commencement of some of them may be left until next year. Two other factors must be taken into consideration. First, that if in 1898 we then limit our backward view of first-class vessels by 12 years, more British ships will have passed out of the category than French and Russian. Our superiority is now based on a superiority of modern vessels with modern improvements in armament, protection, and speed. Then if we have a superiority, which is doubtful, it will lie in ancient vessels with obsolete armament inefficient protection and insufficient speed. Secondly if France and Russia continue to lay down ships in the interval, as from their published projects, we must assume that they will, then the number of British ships will have to be increased proportionately, or we shall find ourselves again behindhand.

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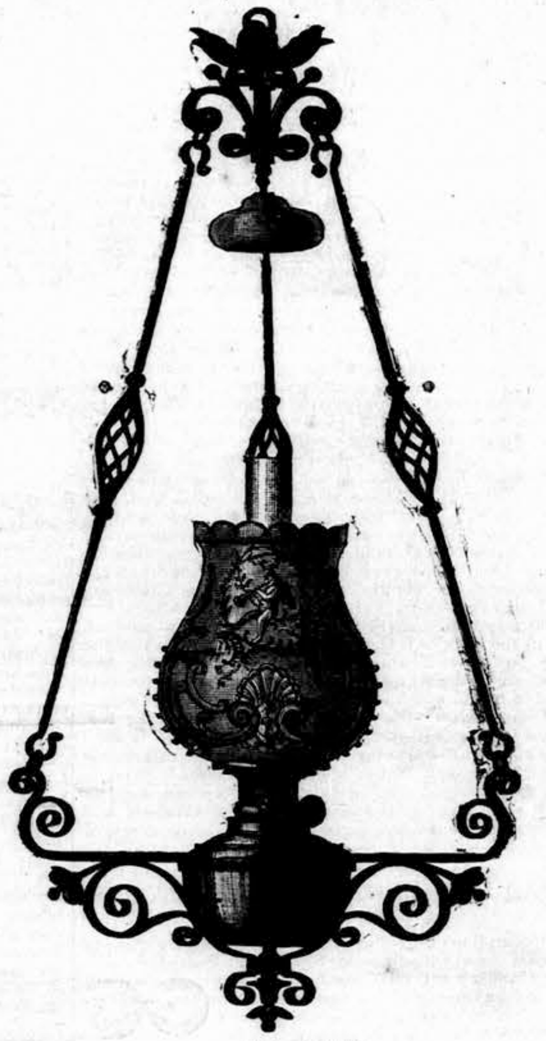

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CHLORODYNE

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

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HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

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"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,

"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

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Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

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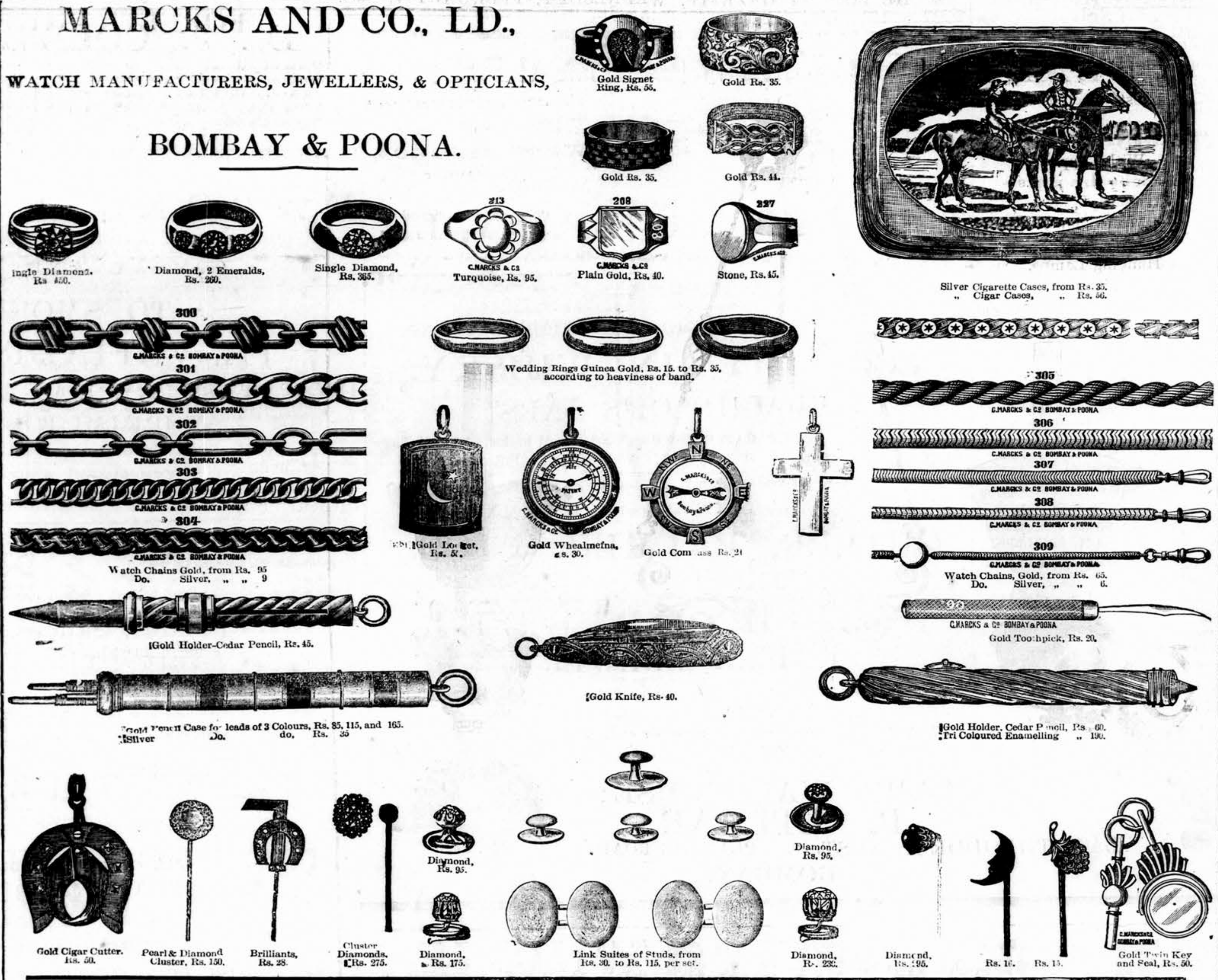

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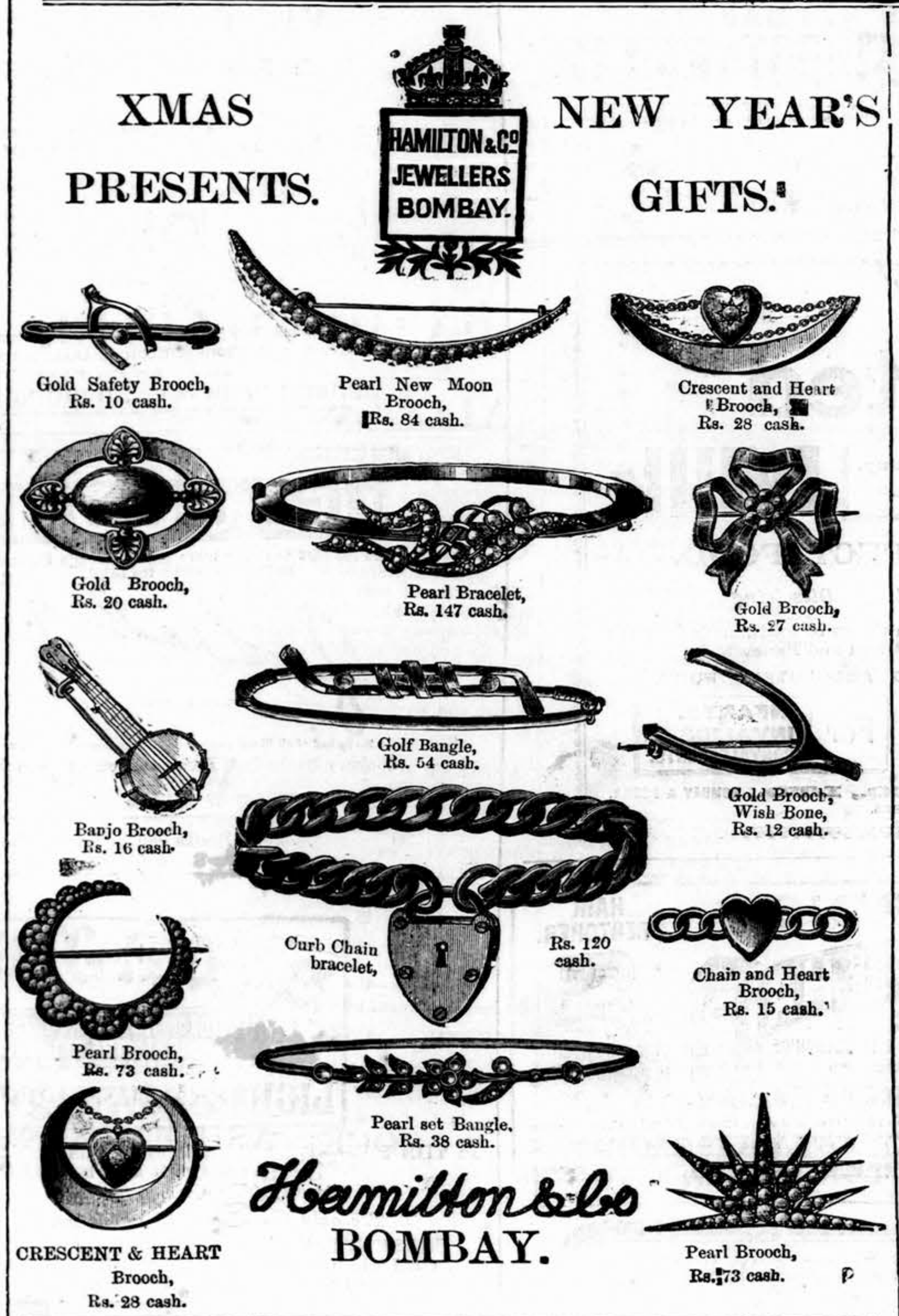

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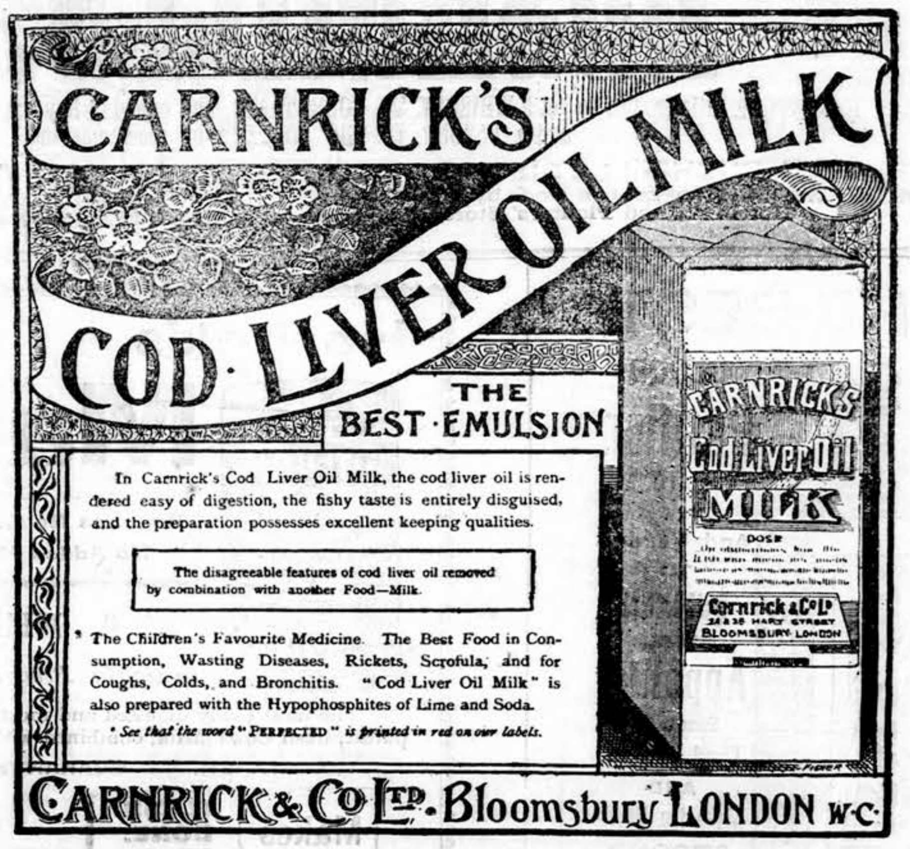

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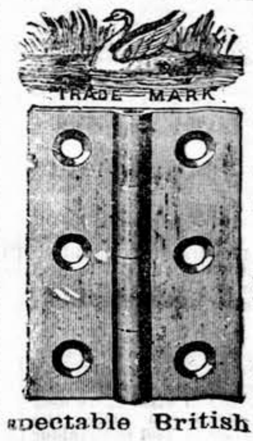

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Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

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Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

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